

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## MR. BRANDEIS MAY QUIZ NEW HAVEN; MR. MELLEN'S OFFER BEING WEIGHED

Boston Lawyer Talked of for  
Counsel to Committee  
Which May Be Named to  
Investigate Railroads

WASHINGTON—That Louis D. Brandeis the Boston lawyer, may be asked to act as counsel for the congressional committee asked to investigate the New Haven road, should such a committee be authorized by the rules committee after the hearing Tuesday, was the statement made by a member of the Massachusetts delegation today.

According to Representative O'Shaughnessy, who is expected to be named chairman of the investigating committee, the hearings will probably be held in Providence, Boston and New York.

Representatives Murray, Curley, Greene, Gillette, Peters and Wilder of Massachusetts; McGillicuddy and Gould of Maine, and Riley and Hill of Connecticut conferred this morning. The majority favored the employment of counsel by the committee to conduct the hearings.

It is expected that some of the Rhode Island men will tell the rules committee about their plan to secure permission from the Massachusetts Legislature to complete the construction of the Southern New England in case the Grand Trunk permanently abandons the work.

Among those who have sent word that they will be present to appear before the rules committee tomorrow are Chairman MacLeod of the railroad commission, Norman White and Attorney Flynn of the Boston city law department. D. O. Ives of the Chamber of Commerce will not be present. All the New England congressmen at today's meeting will appear before the rules committee.

**COL. ROOSEVELT GETS ELEVEN**  
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Although Colonel Roosevelt carried California by 174 votes, he will have but 11 of the state's 13 electoral votes. The other two will be cast for Mr. Wilson.

**HARVARD LIBRARY  
IS NOW QUARTERED  
IN RANDALL HALL**

Randall hall, beginning today, supersedes Gore hall as the college library building at Harvard University and will be used thus until the new Widener Memorial library is completed. When finished the Widener library will be one of the two or three show library buildings in the country, outranking the Boston public library in size.

The Harvard university library contains 1,664,900 volumes and pamphlets, according to the recent count of the librarian. The college library aggregates 1,057,506 volumes and pamphlets, compared with 1,017,494 in 1911.

While the contract for the Widener library has not been let, Architect Horace Traubhaar has the bids in hand and within a few days the award will be made. As soon as the contract is let the contractor is expected to begin the work.

### RAILROAD INQUIRY WORK GOES FORWARD IN TWO DIRECTIONS

Developments in the New Haven Grand Trunk situation today: Louis D. Brandeis, most prominently mentioned as counsel for special committee of inquiry into alleged traffic deal between railroads which the House rules committee is asked to consider, to legalize in favorable report to Congress.

Mr. Mellen's offer to tell federal jury in New York all he knows about New Haven road traffic presentation to Grand Trunk is sent to Attorney-General Wickersham for disposition. President Chamberlin of Grand Trunk, New Haven, agrees to say if he is to face grand jury.

NEW YORK—Whether President Mellen of the New Haven will be permitted to appear before the federal grand jury and tell what he knows regarding the merger proposed between that system and the Grand Trunk, after he had first waived immunity must be decided by Attorney-General Wickersham himself.

When the grand jury continues its inquiry today to determine whether the proposed agreement is in unlawful restraint of trade, Mr. Mellen's letter asking that he be permitted to explain the deal and offering to waive immunity was read. It was then decided that the question was so important the head of the department of justice in person should decide and the letter was forwarded to Washington. On Mr. Wickersham's answer will depend whether Mr. Mellen shall testify.

President Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk arrived here today. Whether he also is to testify is known only to himself and the agents of the department.

At the Waldorf he positively refused to say why he was in New York or whether he had followed Mr. Mellen's example

and asked to be permitted to explain the proposed agreement from his point of view.

"I am in New York but can make no statement at this time regarding the reason for my visit," was his reply to all questions put to him. It was generally believed, however, that he came here to testify and that he, like Mr. Mellen, had agreed to waive immunity.

In Canada he was immune from subpoena and his mere presence here was construed as proof that he was willing to testify.

ORIGINALLY THE PLAN WAS TO COST \$500,000 but as this was declared to be too high Mr. Bourne, who is a Boston architect, revised his specifications to make the first cost about \$175,000, the remainder of the work to be done at any future time.

STOCK YARDS ROAD  
IS HELD A CARRIER

WASHINGTON—The supreme court decided today that the Chicago Junction Railway Company is subject to the control of the interstate commerce commission and also that the Union Stock Yards Company of Chicago is a common carrier.

WIDENER LIBRARY  
IS NOW QUARTERED  
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CHICAGO—Preparations for the national conference of the Progressive party here tomorrow and Wednesday have been completed. About 1000 delegates are expected.

Prior to the arrival of Colonel Roosevelt and party today the national Progressive committee meets to discuss a plan of action for the next four years.

Colonel Roosevelt and Miss Jane Adams of Hull house, Chicago, will deliver the chief addresses of the conference. The program follows:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1912—Conference called to order by Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, national chairman; 11:30 a.m., address by Colonel Roosevelt; 2 p.m., address by Miss Jane Adams, who will preside; 6:30 p.m., dinner, presided over by Alfred L. Baker, speaker by Colonel Roosevelt and others.

Wednesday, December 12, 1912—Discussion of reports; 2 p.m., final session; 4 p.m., national committee meeting to act on recommendations.

Colonel Roosevelt will visit Hull house

Mr. Wickersham Will Say if Head of Road Is to Face Grand Jury as Witness—  
Mr. Chamberlin Arrives

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### DREDGE FOR WORK IN NEPONSET RIVER CHANNEL LAUNCHED

First Step in Cleaning of Stream Is Made When Big Machine Takes to Water at Readville

### CEREMONY ABSENT

Preparatory to the work of deepening and rectifying the channel of the Neponset river the big steel 70-foot dredge built by the Fairbanks Steam Shovel Company of New York was launched on the Neponset river in Readville this morning. This is the first active step of the preliminary work of dredging under the contract between the Massachusetts state board of health and the Barge Canal Construction Company of New York.

The huge hulk was shipped from Ohio in 10 transverse sections, each section being seven feet long, 18 feet wide and six feet in depth, braced crosswise and longitudinally with steel beams. These sections were bolted together with a heavy cotton and white lead packing between the joints, protected by butt straps. The timbering for the deck and supports for boiler, hoisting engine and derrick are being installed today for the launching tomorrow. The dredge will be equipped with a dipper bucket having a capacity of five cubic yards and a dynamo and complete electric lighting equipment will be installed at the same time.

The launching of the dredge was accompanied by none of the formalities attending the launching of big ocean liners and war ships, but it marked, nevertheless, the first step in the improvement of one of the most important rivers in eastern Massachusetts, which will result in the elimination of unsanitary and flooded meadow conditions, the accomplishment of which has been a source of constant effort during the past 18 years.

It is now expected that the actual work of dredging the river will start a few days before Christmas and the contracting company intends to operate day and night with three shifts. This will result in rapid progress through the winter season, during which the work will not be seriously handicapped by the presence of ice unless the winter should prove to be an unusually severe one.

In the spring the contracting company will install a second dredge in the vicinity of Noponset street, Canton, which will operate down through the meadows toward Paul's bridge. The present dredge will confine its work to the district between Paul's bridge and the Mattapan Potato Mills dam, and, while this work is going on, a drift boat will be installed at the two ledge sections in Hyde Park, where the rock will be drilled and blown during the winter, and taken out by the dredge as it reaches these points.

The Barge Canal Construction Company is a new dredging concern, this being its first contract in New England. Fourteen local mariners forming the

### METHODS OF CLEARING HOUSES ARE ATTACKED

WASHINGTON—Laying the ground work for his charge that clearing house associations in various cities force banks from the privileges of their members, Attorney Samuel Untermeyer called two Baltimore bankers before the money trust committee today to tell how they fought to get into the Baltimore organization.

The witnesses were President Cloud of the State Bank of Maryland and John R. Bland of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and the Equitable Mortgage and Trust Company. They related their alleged attempts to get into the clearing house at Baltimore.

Following them Waldo Newcomer, president of the Baltimore Clearing House, defended his organization and told the committee they "were making a grave mistake in attempting to regulate such institutions."

President Cloud was the first witness. He said his bank had an authorized capital of \$500,000. He testified that other banks of Baltimore enjoyed the privilege of doing business through the Baltimore Clearing House, but that his bank was not a member of the organization. Two applications to join were rejected he declared, because of certain bylaws of the clearing house.

Mr. Bland testified that the Equitable company, capitalized at \$600,000, made conditional application for membership in the Baltimore clearing house through the National Bank of Commerce. An outright membership later was asked, he testified.

The application was held under consideration for a long while he said. Finally, three weeks ago, the clearing house notified his institution that favorable action would be taken.

A letter written by President Bland

### DOMINIONS SEE WAY TO IMPERIAL CABINET BY CANADA'S NAVAL PLAN

{ Special Cable to the Monitor  
from its European Bureau }

LONDON—The feeling throughout the empire on the subject of the Canadian contribution to the imperial navy is growing in intensity. The prime minister of New Zealand described Canada's action in a speech at Lawrence as simply splendid and declared that New Zealand is only awaiting the return of her defense minister to further declare her naval policy.

The newspapers are as enthusiastic as the prime minister.

The Evening News declares that the New Zealand dreadnaught represented sentiment, but that those of Canada will combine sentiment with statesmanship, while an even more important step, it insists, will be the presence of a Canadian minister on the committee of imperial defense. The Dominion dwells on the magnificent response of Canada, and it also insists on the even greater fact of the presence of a Canadian minister on the defense committee.

The Herald declares that the step ultimately means the participation of the dominions in control of the foreign policy of the empire, while the Times, following the same line, observes that the departure of the Canadian minister of marine as first member of the cabinet of the empire in London will herald the inevitable call of all dominions to the imperial cabinet.

In a message cabled to the Times the prime minister of

Australia welcomes the adhesion of Canada to the principles of the imperial defence already subscribed to by Australia and New Zealand. He points out that the Canadian departure resembles that of New Zealand rather than that of Australia, but he insists that the exact form in which the policy of defense is adopted concerns the individual dominions.

The Sydney Herald describes the Canadian gift as a continuation of the imperial policy begun in the building of the Australian unit and declares that Australians, whilst admiring the generosity of Canada, will envy it the influence which must be gained by their new political departure.

Almost simultaneously General Botha, speaking at Grahamstown, declared that there need be no nervousness in the dominion on the subject of South Africa doing its duty, while the Johannesburg Star and Daily Mail and the Transvaal Leader all combine in urging the government to cooperate heartily and whole heartedly with the other dominions.

### BORDEN NAVAL PLAN SHOWS LOYALTY OF CANADA TO EMPIRE

Premier Has Made No Mistake in Choosing First Issue, Although Opposition to His Policy May Develop

### AMENDMENT NOTED

This Reads That Country Should Take No Part in Imperial Defense Under Conditions at Present

OTTAWA—The Conservatives' naval policy set before Parliament by Premier Borden again brings Canadian affairs into the realm of international interest. Seventeen months ago the program was that of a different party, stated by a different premier, to a House not only different but of exactly opposite minority and majority composition. But the two widely differing political events must be indissolubly connected in the history of the country and in the thoughts of every onlooker; for Mr. Borden's naval policy could not now be under consideration but for that previously absorbing reciprocity debate of July, 1911. As that issue precipitated the rearrangement of political parties and made obsolete the Liberals' naval policy, which has never been set in action, this was one of the most keenly opposed policies when it

(Continued on page four, column four)

(Continued on page two, column two)

### MAJORITY FOR NEW BOSTON ATHENAEUM ON THE PRESENT SITE

Majority and minority reports relative to the construction of a new building on the present site of the Boston Atheneum have been submitted to the proprietors by the committee on modern building. The majority is in favor of the project, the minority opposed.

The majority report, signed by George E. Cabot, Moses Williams, Worthington C. Ford and Francis J. Moors, says in part:

"The committee has made a careful examination of such sites as have appeared practicable and have been led to conclude that they would not be desirable. The number of sites was not large, and the prices demanded were beyond what the institution could give. The committee recommends that an entirely new building be erected upon the present site. The members feel that to reconstruct the existing building would not be satisfactory, and that to deal with it a portion at a time would be too wasteful."

MR. SULZER FOR SIMPLICITY

WASHINGTON—Governor-elect Sulzer announced Sunday that he wished his inaugural ceremonies at Albany to be as simple as possible.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN  
ENGLAND HOLDS UP  
COAL SHIPMENTS

LONDON—A sudden strike of considerable proportions has taken place over part of the Northeastern Railway Company's system, with the result that a considerable number of men have come out. Enormous inconvenience has been caused to passengers, as well as great disorganization of Christmas traffic. A great amount of coal passes over this system and as a result large shipments have been held up without warning.

The incident originated over the reduction of a main train driver to a pilot engine for intoxication off duty. The reason, however, is such an untenable one that it is felt it must have been an excuse for an outburst rather than the determining cause.

### PORT BOARDS IN JOINT MEETING

NEW YORK—The first annual conference of the port commissioners of the United States, called by Gen. Hugh Bancroft of Boston; George W. Norris of Philadelphia and Calvin Tomkins of New York, began here today. The feature of the opening session was an address by Mayor Gaynor. Commissioner Norris acted as temporary chairman.

Nearly every city on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts was represented. Problems of interest to the development of commerce were discussed.

### PARCELS POST BEING PERFECTED

WASHINGTON—Plans for the inauguration of the parcels post system Jan. 1 are being completed in Washington today. Regulations which will tell what can be shipped through the parcels post will be issued this week.

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# Leading Events in the Athletic World



# Summer Baseball

## IMPORTANT CASES TO BE CONSIDERED BY NATIONAL LEAGUE

Board of Directors Meets in New York Today in Advance of Annual Meeting Called for Tomorrow

## BROKEN CONTRACTS

**NEW YORK**—While the annual meeting of the National League will not take place here until tomorrow, it is expected that several matters of importance will be considered at the meeting of the board of directors which was called for today by President T. J. Lynch. Not in some years have so many cases of the status of certain players come up for discussion as is the case this winter and it is expected that most of today will be devoted to an effort to straighten out these questions and having them in shape to put before the league tomorrow.

One of the important cases to be considered is that of R. P. Bresnahan, last year manager of the St. Louis club. Manager Bresnahan has been notified that his services would not be retained another year and as his contract still has four years to run, he has announced that he will take action to see that its terms are fulfilled. The contract is said to call for \$10,000 a year and 10 percent of the club earnings. He has retained counsel and states that unless a satisfactory settlement is made, he will appeal to the courts. There are several clubs anxious to obtain his services; but he says he will not consider any offers until his difficulties with the St. Louis club are settled.

Two other players who are expected to receive much attention at the hands of the directors are F. L. Chance, deposed manager of the Chicago Nationals, and J. F. Tinker, shortstop of the same club. Manager Chance has no contract with Chicago, his old one having run out this fall, so that he can have no claim on the club for having broken any contract; but he has been sold to Cincinnati for the waiver price of \$1500 and says that he will not report to the latter team. He is reported as having claimed that Cincinnati paid more than the stated price, and that he will insist on receiving a part of the purchase price before reporting. He is also credited with stating that he will never again enter baseball unless it is as owner of a club in the Pacific Coast league.

Tinker's case is entirely different. Manager Chance has been succeeded by J. E. Evans at Chicago and Tinker says that he does not care to play under Evers' management. In addition to this, A. G. Herrmann has made him a handsome offer to manage the Cincinnati team; but President Murphy of Chicago refuses to release him to that club on any terms acceptable to President Herrmann. It is also claimed that Mr. Murphy had agreed to terms with Mr. Herrmann, but later refused to carry them out on advice of Manager Evers. This has caused a disagreement between Herrmann, Tinker and Murphy which is sure to come up for discussion today and tomorrow.

What action may be taken at the annual meeting tomorrow will depend much on what is done by the board today. That considerable difficulty will be experienced in straightening out these affairs is admitted by all and the followers of National league affairs are awaiting the outcome with much interest.

## INTERLAKE Y. A. NAMES OFFICERS

**CLEVELAND**—Thirteen clubs of the Interlake Yachting Association were represented at the annual meeting here Saturday. Officers for 1913 were elected, as follows:

Commodore, George H. Worthington, Cleveland Yacht Club; vice-commodore, S. O. Erickson, Jr., Toledo Yacht Club; rear commodore, G. B. Ford, Country Club, Detroit; sail yacht major, H. W. Card, Lakewood Yacht Club, Cleveland; power boat major, R. L. J. Wager, Sam dusky Yacht Club; fleet sergeant, Dr. C. W. Jenning, Country Club, Detroit, (re-elected delegate to Yacht Racing Union).

C. W. Prentiss was elected delegate to Yacht Racing Union. Frank Frye, Country Club, Detroit, was elected librarian to compile data of all the past and future regattas of the association.

The meeting closed with a banquet at the Cleveland Athletic Club. Next year's regatta will be held at Put In Bay in connection with the Perry centennial celebration, and is expected to be the largest in the association's history.

## LONGER SPIKES FOR TENNIS PLAY

**NEW YORK**—The leading lawn tennis players of the United States have come out in protest against the law enacted at the beginning of last season restricting the length of spikes in the shoes to one eighth of an inch.

After a lot of unpleasant experiences last season, M. E. McLaughlin, R. N. Williams, Jr., T. C. Bundy, K. H. Behr, W. F. Johnson, R. D. Little, W. J. Clothier and others of the first rank have come out declaring that the rule is distinctly a handicap.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AVERAGES FOR 1912

Club	G	W	L	T	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	TB	SH	SB	PC
Minneapolis	168	105	60	9	5505	1549	227	37	29	1971	197	292	1	278
Kansas City	168	85	82	1	5533	734	1477	266	54	1894	160	184	267	278
Colombus	168	85	82	1	5425	676	1380	182	70	1783	177	189	254	278
Toledo	165	98	61	1	5408	713	1368	207	72	11	1752	203	233	253
St. Paul	168	71	90	7	5350	739	1394	188	68	32	1870	203	253	253
Montgomery	170	65	90	5	5358	1232	179	68	11	1705	183	132	249	249
Indianapolis	168	56	111	1	5404	604	1314	183	64	11	1701	193	253	253

## INDIVIDUAL BATTING

Name and club	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	TB	SH	SB	PC
J. Delahanty, Minneapolis	27	96	18	43	7	2	5	54	4	1	448
Drake, Kansas City	27	106	21	35	10	1	47	2	3	1	448
Matthew, Montreal	27	101	19	39	9	2	21	9	37	1	329
Corbett, Kansas City	106	281	80	183	50	12	212	9	37	1	329
Corridor, Kansas City	108	554	72	178	41	4	2	236	13	13	329
Alford, Toledo	121	424	69	135	23	6	4	195	15	14	311
Miller, Columbus	164	610	161	165	23	6	1	203	15	14	311
Wade, Kansas City	140	510	103	136	33	5	2	213	10	9	311
Dinehman, Columbus	161	601	129	187	29	10	21	167	23	22	309
Clayton, Minneapolis	157	651	127	200	37	10	2	203	18	18	309
Hulshurst, Columbus-Louisville	117	405	49	121	13	7	4	160	13	14	293
Stanbury, Louisville	142	520	49	159	23	7	1	198	13	14	293
Howard, St. Paul	145	208	23	104	24	12	2	178	17	18	293
Block, St. Paul	45	117	28	69	8	1	2	90	1	2	290
Hughes, Milwaukee	81	215	23	63	11	2	1	81	5	6	290
McGinnis, Minneapolis	91	258	45	174	12	2	10	120	22	22	286
Altizer, Minneapolis	162	625	125	184	21	1	6	231	25	30	294
Niles, Toledo	164	548	92	161	23	8	1	203	11	15	294
Randall, Milwaukee	158	620	74	171	24	13	2	180	11	17	294
Maddien, Louisville	151	31	14	38	2	1	2	94	13	15	284
Shultz, Minneapolis	161	394	97	171	24	1	1	197	16	45	288
Smith, Toledo	142	520	51	136	23	7	1	166	14	15	288
Congdon, Columbus-Toledo	145	550	75	154	27	1	2	195	16	9	288
Downey, Kansas City	151	544	65	151	23	4	3	191	10	7	278
Orton, Minneapolis	93	247	47	13	1	1	1	14	2	2	278
Ferris, Minneapolis	91	298	48	136	8	2	1	180	18	18	278
Jones, Milwaukee	91	280	23	127	13	3	4	103	6	15	278
Chappell, Milwaukee	136	457	74	122	12	3	1	143	27	22	278
Peterson, Toledo	146	511	75	136	11	5	1	157	14	36	278
Marion, Milwaukee	146	528	60	152	10	17	5	191	18	10	274
Gill, Minneapolis	122	376	59	95	11	5	1	186	15	15	274
Fisher, Louisville	122	357	27	94	13	6	1	183	19	24	274
Evans, Kansas City	145	625	51	17	1	1	17	16	1	1	274
Leonard, Louisville-Kansas City	120	397	12	29	7	1	1	121	7	7	274
McLean, Columbus-Louisville	120	328	5	15	1	1	1	121	7	7	274
Madde, Kansas City-Louisville	120	328	5	15	1	1	1	121	7	7	274
Johns, Columbus	55	251	26	10	2	1	1	121	7	7	274
O'Rourke, Columbus	120	644	98	160	22	6	1	200	26	27	274
Gardner, Toledo	164	194	33	50	8	3	1	64	12	15	274
Reiter, Toledo	154	578	76	145	15	2	1	164	12	15	274
Packard, Columbus	113	386	97	11	4	3	1	97	11	16	274
Altrock, Kansas City	131	482	60	152	24	1	1	181	20	21	274
Burns, Toledo	165	82	13	26	7	1	1	121	7	7	274
Allen, Toledo	131	266	19	72	8	4	3	97	9	15	274
Schak, Milwaukee	122	376	59	95	11	5	1	183	19	24	274
Bronke, Toledo	155	500	65	154	27	1	2	195	16	9	27

## MR. WORKS CRITICIZES RECENT PRESIDENTS IN SPEECH FOR ONE TERM

California Senator Urges Six-Year Plan to Eliminate Exercise of Power for Purposes of Reelection

### SEEKS AMENDMENT

WASHINGTON — Advocating a single six-year term for the President of the United States on the ground that it would eliminate the exercise of political patronage and executive power for the purpose of reelection and political campaigning while in office, Senator Works of California addressed the Senate at length today in support of his constitutional amendment affecting the presidential term, which is expected to come before Congress in this session.

Senator Works contended that past history has not shown that Presidents have been more fit for office because of previous occupancy of the presidential chair, nor has it proved that there should be any apprehension because of the fact that an objectionable extended term might continue the service of an objectionable man too long.

"Answering the objection that the amendment would amount to a limitation of the right to choose their President and to determine at the time of his election, whether he should be reelected to a second or third term, Senator Works said:

"Rightly considered and understood, this objection has no weight whatever. It assumes that as things are now, there are no limitations upon the right of obstruction of the exercise of the right of the people to choose their president. I offered this resolution for the very reason, that under the present provisions of the constitution, the people do not freely choose their president, but are prevented from doing so, in great part, by the conditions that enable a candidate for a second term to manipulate caucuses and conventions and command the influence and money of great corporations to subvert the will of the people and elect a candidate that the people do not want in spite of them.

"It is to remove the conditions that enable the interests, machine politicians and federal office holders to thwart the will of the people and at the same time corrupt elections that this amendment is proposed.

"I know from information that I received before and since I offered the resolution that there is a serious and widespread desire that the amendment should be made. Moved by this wise and forceful public sentiment, the now dominant party in the country has declared unqualifiedly in favor of such an amendment. The electors of this country have a right to pass on this question and the right should not be denied them."

"He has the power of appointment of thousands of federal officers in all parts of the country. Practically, in making these appointments, he acts as the head of his party, and not as the President. If reelected, the appointees may reasonably expect to retain their offices. A large part of his time, which should be devoted to public service, is given over to politics and the effort to secure his reelection. He expects every man he appoints to support his political aspirations."

"If a president were limited to one term, and rendered ineligible to a second election, there would be no incentive or temptation to appoint men to office with a view of their support of him as a candidate for a second term. This condition alone should assure the passage of this resolution by Congress and its ratification by the states."

"But there are other considerations favorable to this proposed amendment that appeal to me with equal if not greater force. The President is more powerful than any king of modern time. Of late years he has exercised powers that do not justly belong to him. He has made himself an active and frequently a controlling part of the law-making power. He has not been content to recommend the passage of laws. He has demanded their passage and brought to bear all the power and influence of his great office to compel their enactment. This is a plain and dangerous usurpation of power and violation of the spirit of the constitution. The longer one man remains President, the greater is his inclination to usurp this power."

Deploring the motives that he claimed prompted campaign contributions Senator Works said:

"The inducement to support or oppose a candidate for reelection, as the result of his previous treatment of a corporation, in this respect, is too obvious to need comment."

Another objection urged to this amendment is that one who has served one term as President is better fitted for a second term than a new man and that to render him ineligible to reelection is to deprive the country of his experience and superior ability resulting from his previous service. This is a plausible objection, but it has no support in the lives and experiences of men who have served a second term as President.

"It is said that a President who has rendered acceptable service in his first term is entitled to a second as an incentive to an evidence of public approval and the hope that such a reward is an incentive to better service. I have already remarked, incidentally, that the strenuous and sometimes objectionable methods resorted to, to secure a second term, renders it wholly valueless as an incentive."

## FOURTH MASONIC LODGE IN SOMERVILLE IS OPENED



ALBION H. LIBBY

First Senior Warden of Somerville Lodge, A. F. and A. M.



ALFREDA R. HERSAM

First Junior Warden of Somerville Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

With the instituting of Somerville lodge, A. F. and A. M., Saturday evening, in Fraternity hall, West Somerville, Masonic lodges in Somerville are now number four. The new lodge has a charter membership of 121, a portion of which was drawn from King Solomon, John Abbott and Soley lodges.

The ceremony of opening the new lodge was conducted by Col. Everett C. Benton, most worshipful grand master of the Massachusetts grand-lodge, accompanied by Right Worshipful Masters Harry Ballard, senior grand warden; Charles S. Robertson, junior grand warden; Thomas W. Davis, grand secretary; Frank E. Buxton, grand marshal; Joseph H. Gleason, W. H. Soule, Frank W. Meade, William H. Oliver, district deputy grand master, and Most Worshipful J. Albert Blake, past grand master.

The officers installed are: Worshipful Master the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, Senior Warden Albion H. Libby, Junior Warden Alfreda R. Hersam, Treasurer Frank A. Teele, Secretary Charles W. Hodge, Chaplain the Rev. George B.

## INTERCENTER SCHOOL CONTESTS PLANNED FOR BOSTON PUPILS

Intercenter contests are now being arranged for the four evening centers opened this fall in Boston's public schools. The centers will include debating, dramatics, basketball, folk-dancing, and an indoor track meet, and will end at the close of the season in an exhibition night, when banners and medals will be awarded and music will be furnished by the musical organization of the different centers.

Each contestant must compete for his place. The debaters will be chosen from the junior city councils, and preliminaries will be held in each center to choose the center teams. The final debate will be between young men from each center. Girls' debating teams are to be encouraged and contests may be arranged for them.

For the dramatic contest, the club of each center will choose its own play and cast it as many times as its membership permits, the casts competing for representation in the final contest. Basketball teams are to be formed in each of the two athletic clubs of each center. A preliminary contest of seniors and a preliminary contest of juniors will be held before the intercenter contest, the winning team to represent the center. There will be the contests in folk-dancing, gymnastics or basketball for girls.

Details of this plan are being considered by James T. Mulroy under the direction of Ralph E. Hawley, assistant director of evening schools and centers with special direction of the evening centers.

Motion picture machines purchased for the centers are being placed this week.

### CADETS TO HAVE CONCERT SERIES

Three promenade concerts are to be given by the first corps cadets in the armory on Ferdinand street, Dec. 12, Feb. 22 and March 28. There will be music by the corps band under Bandmaster John B. Fielding. The entertainment committee consists of Lieut. E. H. Clapp, chairman; Corporal W. J. Battilana, treasurer; Harold C. Read, secretary; Bernard F. Klous, John S. Pleckett, Sergt. George H. Farwell, Corporal David B. Keniston, Joseph G. Corey, Sergt. Benjamin L. Knapp, Sergt. Elias Field.

evidence of approval of past services, and I must confess to some surprise that any man worthy of being President of this republic would be influenced to render better service by the hope thereby of securing the office for a second term.

"Any man who thus seeks public favor with a second term in view, and makes that hope or prospect an incentive to better public service, is unfit for a first term, and certainly could never be elected to a second term, renders it wholly valueless as an incentive."

## EXPERTS IN MEETING ON SALESMANSHIP

Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, speaking on "The Value of Vocational Training to the Community," at a conference on salesmanship in Perkins hall today, said that the most important legislation now before the state was that which required that employers should allow children to have schooling between the ages of 14 and 18. Dr. Dyer said that under present conditions continuation schools were almost essential for the establishment of right relationships between employers and employees.

Myron W. Richardson, head master of the girls English high school, discussed the course in salesmanship being tried there. He said that the course had the cooperation of several department stores and possessed a high cultural value. Miss Grace Blanchard, instructor in Dorchester high, said that although there was just complaint that vocational training is being overdone, the public demanded such training for boys and girls, and that the experiment was now being tried of meeting the criticism by giving vocational training that would affect the girl in her home.

### DEMOCRATS PLAN DINNER

SALEM, Mass.—The Democratic city committee will hold a dinner this evening at the Washington house in joint observance of the retirement of the present members of the committee and the party victory at the recent election.

## WINIFREDIAN LEAVES SAXONIA BEHIND IN TRANSATLANTIC TRIP

(Continued from page one)

consul to prosecute the captain for giving them improper food and water. But an agreement was made and all the men sailed for Liverpool on the steamer Orissa, where they embarked on the Saxonian.

"If the wind had blown as hard astern of us as it did against us, we would have been in four days ahead of time," said Arthur A. Higginbotham of Worcester, a saloon passenger on the Saxonian. The official log of the vessel shows that on Dec. 1 only 170 miles were logged. Ventilators were torn from their places and cabins were flooded during the trips, said some passengers, and A. O. Hagai of Boston, a saloon passenger, said the wireless room on the highest deck was flooded several times.

On the liner were 14 saloon, 167 second cabin and 502 steerage passengers, who said that no wireless reports had been received during the 13-day voyage.

The vessel was more than four days behind time. This is said to be the longest passage of a Cunarder entering Boston in many years. The Cunard line announces that the next sailing from Boston has been postponed until Thursday, Dec. 12, at noon.

A. G. Clark of Brookline, who has resided for the past five years in Hampstead, Eng., arrived on the Winifredian. George S. Thomas, of Hamilton, Mass., brought 43 dogs with him. Alexander Nelson of East Cambridge and Thomas Breslin of Worcester, two old-time cattlemen, arrived on the steamer as stowaways. They shipped out of Boston as firemen, as the cattle trade was slack, but were paid off on the other side, and were obliged to return as stowaways. They were allowed to land by the immigration officials, since they were citizens of the United States.

The Winifredian brought in 34 cabin passengers, and officers report adverse conditions at sea as being responsible for her delay.

On the White Star Line steamer Canopic, Captain Metcalfe, one day late, from Naples and the Azores, were 34 saloon, 152 second cabin and 1,039 steerage passengers, who reported adverse conditions. The vessel brought 900 tons of general cargo.

Excellent conditions from South American ports were reported by Capt. John Roberts of the British freight steamer Honorius, which berthed at National docks, East Boston. A cargo of 5,000 tons, mostly of hides and wool, were brought from Buenos Aires, Rosario, Montevideo and Barbados, the greater part of which will be discharged at Boston.

On board the British steamer Lingon, Captain Paterson, from Louisburg, C. B., were 32 Chinese, who will be guarded while the vessel is in port so that the immigration laws may not be infringed. The steamer was three days on the trip and brought 7,000 tons of coal. Unfavorable conditions were reported.

## PORT BOARD EXPECTS TO HEAR MR. McNARY ON PIER WORK BIDS

Boston's board of port directors met this morning only to adjourn until this afternoon, when it is expected that William S. McNary will be present to take up the discussion of the awarding of contracts for the reconstruction and equipment of Commonwealth pier.

Two of the directors were obliged to leave to meet appointments. Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the board, will leave the city on the night express to New York, according to the present plan, to attend the conference of port authorities in that city. The conference opens today and continues for three days.

With the withdrawal of the lowest bidder for the work of reconstructing and equipping the Commonwealth pier, the awarding of the contract is simplified for the port directors. Chairman Bancroft is desirous of final action today that he may be free to leave for New York.

Mr. McNary, chairman of the harbor and land commission and ex-officio member of the port directorate, asked the board to let him address the members before taking definite action on the award. He has been attending the national rivers and harbors congress in Washington and was expected to arrive in Boston Saturday, but it is now believed that he is on his way to this city from New York.

Barrows-Stewart Company of Boston, whose figure of \$1,016,313 was the lowest bid on the pier, but whose check for \$10,000 accompanying the proposal as required by the directors was not certified, have withdrawn. The directors were debating whether to accept the bid and allow the certification of the check later.

H. P. Converse & Co. made a bid of \$1,017,258.70. Mr. Converse was in frequent communication with the directors on Saturday.

Mr. Bancroft, with Calvin Tomkins, dock commissioner of New York, originated the proposition to call together the port authorities. While no specific subjects are on the program, Mr. Bancroft says that the exchange of ideas will lead to much interesting discussion of problems now before many of the coast cities.

Mr. McNary states that he is confident that Congress will authorize the survey for a 40-foot channel in Boston harbor.

## L. P. Hollander & Co.

### The Fall Season's First Important Markdown of Men's Clothing

These announcements of price reductions in Hollander clothing are always interesting to the men who appreciate suits and overcoats which are not commonplace in either style or workmanship.

Our clothing is "right" in every way and the markdowns are genuine.

**Men's \$30 to \$45 Suits in regular and stout \$25 to \$35 sizes**

**Young Men's \$25 to \$35 Suits. Sizes for 16 to 20 years \$18 to \$28**

**\$30 to \$50 Top Coats. Medium weights, in light \$25 to \$40 and dark mixtures, also black.**

**Men's \$40 and \$45 Ulsters \$35**

IN OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT WE WILL MAKE TO ORDER ANY OF OUR SPRING, FALL OR WINTER SUITINGS FOMERLY PRICED

AT \$55 to \$70, for  
**\$45 to \$55**

## GUESTS OF PUTNAM HOTEL SHELTERED AS FIRE IS EXTINGUISHED

About 100 opera singers and girl students of the New England Conservatory of Music were driven to the street at 3:30 o'clock this morning from apartments at Huntington avenue and Gainborough street when Bernard Olshansky, a singer, gave an alarm of fire.

The conservatory students and men and women opera singers were cared for in a cafe in the conservatory building across the street for several hours before the flames were extinguished. Overcoats and other clothing were loaned by spectators and occupants of nearby apartment houses until the men and women could get back to their apartments, where the fire had done about \$1,500 damage.

Among those driven to the streets were Mme. Evelyn Scotty White, of the opera company and her husband, Howard White, a bass, and Charles Strongy, assistant director. The fire was largely confined to the basement, but the smoke drove out the tenants.

Mr. Olshansky lodges on the third floor and was the first to discover the fire. The Putnam apartments are equipped with intercommunicating phones, and he quickly rang the bell in every room in the house from the instrument in his own room. He shouted "fire" to each as fast as the response came. All were soon aroused.

FIREMEN PREVENT SPREAD OF FLAMES ON WATERFRONT

Good work of the firemen prevented flames from spreading at a fire which started about 4 o'clock this morning in the building opposite Fosters wharf, 308 Atlantic avenue. The damage was upwards of \$25,000 and Albert Spear and William Kelly, laddermen, overcame by smoke, were slightly hurt. Low temperature hindered the firemen. The whole of the naval fire department was called into action.

While John Grady, deputy chief, was ordering in a third alarm, Patrolmen Cunningham and Farrell were rescuing Daniel Lane, a carpenter who lodged on the top floor of the building.

The firms affected most from the fire were F. A. W. Armstrong & Co., machine shops; the Murphy Machine Company, the A. S. Mead Company, the International Plating Company, the Butler Plating Company, A. F. Wilcox and David W. Sullivan & Co. Other concerns which suffered a water damage were J. H. Hayes & Co. at 370 and 372 Atlantic avenue, the Cavanagh cafe at 362 Atlantic avenue, Thomas H. Hart in the same building and the Foster Rubber Company at 370 Atlantic avenue.

The building was very badly damaged throughout, the fire leaving not much more than its walls. There was a great amount of valuable and heavy machinery upon the various floors, and much of this was destroyed.

Every man of police station 2 was ordered to duty.

## WOMAN TRAVELER, TELLING OF CHINA, DESCRIBES THAT COUNTRY AS LAND OF POWER

At the Twentieth Century Club luncheon last Saturday, Prof. Elizabeth Kendall described her four months of travel in the interior of China, including an 800-mile journey across Mongolia. The president of the club, the Rev. Charles Dole, introduced the speaker by some remarks about the dangers she must have encountered, but Miss Kendall proceeded to show that she had, on the contrary, found no danger whatever and stated the reasons why.

Miss Kendall had several advantages, first of which was that she is an American. Even the village people had heard of her bit of fun along the way. They were more like ourselves, she felt, by far than the people of India seemed. In India the people are inexplicable. After seeing them several times she felt that she understood them no better. Though she expected to find the Chinese harder yet to understand they seemed far easier. For one thing there is no caste in China and in India she was always in trepidation lest in some subtle way she offend against some kind of law or rule and unconsciously win the ill will of the people.

The Chinese are like Americans in their manners and ways, she said. They love work almost as much as Americans do and they work almost as cheerfully. They are perhaps more reasonable than Americans are, and have learned in their long civilization that you can't get something for nothing. Therefore they are always ready to serve you well and cheerfully and to do their share. For another thing she found that the Chinese do sit on chairs and eat their dinner with something of the formality that obtains among the folk of the western world. They make the dinner a social function much as we do and she was often offered a dinner just as she might have been in an American city. Such a social occasion is a chance to get acquainted which cannot come about in India in the same way.

The Scenic Highway to the North Pacific Coast—

Four daily through electric-lighted trains each way.  
No change of trains between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Spokane, Puget Sound and Portland. "North Coast Limited" leaves Chicago every night; "Northern Pacific Express" leaves Chicago every morning.

The line that has made the "Great Big Baked Potato" famous on its dining cars.  
May we serve you for that trip to or through Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia or California points?

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# FILIPINO FREEDOM MOVEMENT DECRIED BY WAR SECRETARY

**WASHINGTON**—Criticizing the movement for Filipino independence as immature and declaring it "misplaced sentimentality or lazy self-interest" that would cast them upon the world in a state of helplessness and before they had acquired the full benefits of American civilization, the annual report of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson was submitted Sunday to President Taft.

Dealing first with purely military subjects, the secretary states the strength of the regular army at the beginning of the present fiscal year at \$2,305, an increase during the year of 189 officers and 7,834 enlisted men. He says the spirit of the personnel of the army continues to improve.

Touching the army reserve, toward which Congress has made a start in the present appropriation bill, the secretary says that the most serious defect in the plan is that it creates too long a period of service with the colors. The experience of the United States and that of European nations has shown that the soldier can be adequately trained for his duties in considerably less than three years.

A shortening of the period of training with the colors, says the secretary, would greatly improve the character of the young men who will go into the army and in no way diminish the effectiveness of their training.

For the Porto Ricans the secretary urges citizenship, declaring that it was promised and that it has been earned by loyalty.

A recital of the development of the Philippines in ways of civilization during the 14 years of American occupation is given in the report. It is declared that there is no other instance in history where, after four years of war and insurrection, to more than 7,000,000 of an entire alien race have been so soon given not merely the forms of civil control but immediate and extensive participation in their own government.

The closing chapter of the report deals with the Panama canal, of which it is said, that, while the official date of opening is set for Jan. 1, 1915, it is the intention to allow vessels to utilize it as soon as possible—probably during the latter half of 1913. The secretary states that while he still believes the United States can repay tolls to American vessels using the canal, he is strongly of the opinion that such remission of tolls be not granted as they are necessary.

## FILIPINO BILL TO BE PRESSED

**WASHINGTON**—Despite President Taft's vigorous disapproval in his message to Congress of the pending bill proposing immediate autonomy for the Philippines and absolute independence in eight years, several prominent Democrats are preparing for its consideration in the House.

Chairman Jones of the House insular affairs committee, framer of the bill, says Speaker Clark and Democratic Leader Underwood have assured him of their cooperation and that Chairman Henry of the rules committee has promised a special rule for its early expeditious consideration.

## GOVERNOR HEADS MEMORIAL WORK

Governor Foss has accepted the honorary chairmanship of the Massachusetts advisory council of the George Washington Memorial Association, which has for its object the erection at the national capital of a memorial building, costing \$2,000,000, where matters of national and international importance will have a great convention hall of their own.

The members of the Massachusetts advisory board are: Samuel L. Powers, active chairman; William A. Gaston, treasurer; Charles Francis Adams, John L. Bates, Samuel B. Capen, William W. Crapo, Frederick P. Fish, Reginald H. Fitz, Edwin Ginn, Simon E. Hecht, Henry Cabot Lodge, John D. Long, Arthur H. Lowe, Richard C. Macaulay, Vittorio Orlando, Herbert Parker, Andrew J. Peters, James M. Pendleton, Edward R. Ruld, Frederick C. Shattuck, A. Shuman.

## MRS. JULIA BILLINGS HONORED

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass.—A bronze tablet in Home Science hall of the Moody school was dedicated here on Sunday in memory of Mrs. Julia Billings of New York, wife of Frederick Billings a former president of the Northern Pacific railroad. The tablet was presented by Mrs. Lawrence Billings Lee of New York, daughter of Mrs. Billings, and was accepted by Mrs. W. R. Moody.

## GRIDIRON DINNER GIVEN

**WASHINGTON**—President Taft, Theodore Roosevelt and other men in public life were targets for the funmakers at the annual Gridiron dinner Saturday night. Recent political changes received much attention, and the party leaders furnished subjects for quips and jokes. Prominent men from all over the country attended.

## CORNET QUIT SOUSA'S BAND

READING, Mass.—Herbert L. Clarke, reputed to be a great cornetist, has retired from active work with Sousa's band and will take his family this week to Elkhart, Ind., where he has started a factory for the manufacture of musical instruments. In his 20 years with the band he has traveled over 500,000 miles.

## IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

### FRENCH ORCHESTRAL CONCERT

Music of Rameau and Debussy was interpreted at the second orchestral concert Sunday afternoon at the Boston opera house, with George Copeland Caplet directing the orchestra. The selections by the early French composer comprised the overture to "Zais"; dance airs, "Les Indes Galantes"; trio for men's voices, "Hippolyte et Aricie," and the piano piece, "L'Egyptienne." The selections by the present day Frenchman comprised the following: Cantata, "La Damoiselle Elué"; for piano, "Homage à Rameau"; "Pagodes," "Dances" (with string orchestra accompaniment); for orchestra and soprano, "C'est l'extase langourde"; "Voici des fruits des fleurs"; transcription for orchestra, "Children's Corner." Mr. Caplet had the vocal assistance of Miss Mary Garden, soprano; Mme. Florence de Courcy, contralto; Messrs. Diaz and Lipmann, tenors; Mr. Sampieri, bass, and the women of the Boston opera chorus.

The interesting point in the concert was that a large popular audience could be called out and be persuaded to give the closest kind of attention to the music of Claude Debussy. This unprecedented occurrence can only indicate that the public ear is attuning itself to the new melody and harmony through which the Parisian composers are winning for themselves the musical leadership of Europe. The audience not only listened to the orchestral expression of "The Nocturnes," but brought itself down to such a state of quiet that it could hear the delicate piano expression of "Pagodes." Richard Strauss may impress the highly trained audiences that support Symphony orchestras, but Debussy can reach the heart of the people. The public that represents the city in all its length and breadth understands what the Frenchman has to say, when it remains unmoved by the exertions of the German to give musical characterization to the times. Is Debussy to be the Richard Wagner of the present epoch?

With excellent effect the music of Rameau gave historic background to the expression of the modern tone thinker. We have been accustomed to have the thinking of Mozart represented in contrast with that of Reger and Strauss, therefore we do not lose the point of the "Zais" overture when placed on the same program with the "Nocturnes." We recognize what is common between the trio from "Hippolyte" and the vocal lines of "La Damoiselle." We realize that the music of France has a history of its own, that it is not a mere variation on ideas that originate on Teuton soil. The ideas of the northern Latin nation have not been fairly presented to us in their independence until now. A French orchestral director and an American pianist have at last brought them to us. Gallic music has come into its own in modern Boston. The city accomplished a great revision of its esthetic code on Sunday afternoon.

It is but truth to say that Mme. Sembrich's triumph over an audience is more that of the rare artist than that of the woman, that is, as compared with Mme. Schuman-Heink. In the first two of Schumann's songs that Mme. Sembrich sang yesterday the elemental womanhood of the singer was revealed and an appeal made that is more constant in the singer who two weeks ago also crowded Symphony hall. Mme. Sembrich won her greatest triumphs yesterday in the elaborate, florid and accurate renderings of "Lusinga pin care" of Handel, in Viardot's arrangement of "Fingo per mio diletto," in the Norwegian folk-song "Kong Kjyr," (a favorite with Jenny Lind) and in the Hungarian folk-song "Csillag eleg ragyog," and in the restrained, delicately shaded and nuanced "Clarchen's Lied" of Schubert, "In Lust und Schmerzen" of Cornelius, "Spooks" of Frank la Forge, "L'Oiseau Bleu" by Dalaro. It was no wonder that the last-mentioned song caused a clatter for its repetition.

As may be inferred from the above partial list of the more admirable numbers of a concert remarkable for the generous display of great singer's versatility the range covered was wide and the taste shown catholic. Part one included classic songs and airs by Beethoven, Mozart and Paradies. Eight classic German Lieder by Schubert and Schumann followed. Then came French songs by Debussy, Dalaro and Massenet, and Arthur Foote's "Constance" and two songs by Mr. LaForge, to one of which reference has already been made. The other, "Before the Crucifix," had genuine religious feeling, dignity and beauty, and was well sung by Mme. Sembrich. She is fortunate in having an accompanist of such creative power.

From a popular standpoint the last group of French-Canadian, Little-Russian, Irish, Norwegian, Greek (modern), and Hungarian folk-songs were the most fitting, notably the Grecian cradle song, "Ainte Koimesou," with its odd tonal scale.

One comes away from a concert of the kind with enhanced admiration for the theory of singing back of the art that has been revealed. Clarity, melody, simplicity, and versatility have been shown.

### "LOUISE" GIVEN DEC. 18

Charpentier's "Louise," according to an announcement of Henry Russell, will be produced at the Boston opera house Wednesday evening, Dec. 18. The cast will be as follows: Louise, Louise Edvina; La Mere, Maria Gay; Irma, Nina Alciatore; Camille, Bernice Fisher; Gertrude, Elvira Leveroni; L'Apprentice, Alice Gauthier; Elise, Myrna Sharlow; Le Gavroche, Blanche, Luise von Aken; Suzanne, Jeska Swartz; La Bayeuse, Hertha Heymann; La Petite Chiffoniere, Maude Phillips; La Preiere, La Laitiere, Florence De Courcy; La Pleuse, Myrna Sharlow; La Glaneuse, Ernestine Gauthier; Marguerite, Johanna Morello; Madeline, Dorothy Wilton La Rempailleuse, Elvira Leveroni; La Danseuse, Dolores Galli; Julien, Edmond Clement; Le Pere, Vanni Marcus; Le Noctambule, Le Pepe des Fous, Max Lipmann; Le Chiffonnier, Edward Lankow; Le Chansonnier, George Everett; Le Brioleur, A. Sillich; Premier Philosophe, Attilio Pulcini; Le Peintre, Rene Chasseraux; Le Jeune Poete, Ernesto Giaccone; L'Etudiant, Luigi Cilla; Premier Gardien de la Paix, Paul Saldaigne; Deuxieme Philosophe, Nikolai Ouluchanoff; Le Sculpteur, Edgard Bourquin; Marchand d'habits, Paul Saldaigne; Deuxieme Gardien de la Paix, Bernard Olszansky; musical director, Andre Caplet.

Mme. Edvina is scheduled to sing tonight in Montreal in "Tosca." Mme. Scottney sings there as in "Rigoletto" Tuesday evening.

Mme. Edvina has received a request from the Society of Popular Concerts of Lille, France, to interpret works of Charpentier at a concert to be given by the society in May, 1913, celebrating the composer's recent nomination to the French academy. The music of the celebration will be conducted by Mr. Charpentier and he joins the society in the request for Mme. Edvina's assistance.

## SALVATION ARMY SPENDS \$153,000 AS SHOWN IN REPORT

The total expenditures made by the Salvation Army in New England during the fiscal year ending Sept. 27 amounted to \$153,265.65, according to the financial statement in the twenty-seventh annual report of that organization, which has just been issued.

Of this amount \$4416.27 was expended on Christmas dinners, \$6130.95 on the maintenance of the Army's rescue home, and \$88,839.33 on that of the Industrial home and hotels for poor people. Since the total income from the latter source was \$88,184.03, it will be seen that this department was run at a loss of \$765.30.

Gifts to the army through the medium of appeals, leagues, house and street boxes, cent-a-day boxes and Merchants' League boxes were \$43,981.16.

Employment was secured during the year for 3553 persons by means of the Salvation Army free labor bureau, 526 of the positions thus obtained proving permanent.

With the annual report is published a general appeal, signed by Col. Adam Gifford, for contributions to provide Christmas dinners for the poor and aid in the work of providing for worthy families.

## MAINE GRADUATES TO HAVE BUREAU FOR EMPLOYMENT

Plans for the establishment of a branch of the University of Maine employment bureau in Boston are underway. A committee of the Boston Alumni Association of the university has the matter in charge. The purpose of the bureau is to obtain positions for the graduates of the university.

The committee consists of S. P. Graves '03, representative-at-large; H. S. French '06, civil engineering; E. E. Palmer '09, electrical engineering; E. O. Goodridge '05, mechanical engineering; E. R. Berry '04, chemistry.

It is planned to have a branch in several of the larger cities of the country, under the direction of alumni, who will work in conjunction with the dean of the college of technology.

## HEAD NAMED FOR FRANKLIN HOUSE

Miss Castine C. Swanson has been made superintendent of Franklin Square house. Formal announcement of the appointment was made at dinner on Sunday by the Rev. Dr. George L. Perrin, its founder and president. Miss Swanson has been associated with Franklin Square house for three years and has been acting superintendent since the resignation of Mrs. Alice Grey Teele.

Miss Swanson is interested in organizing groups of residents of the house into different activities for helpfulness. They are now dressing dolls, making scrapbooks and other things for presents for children. Other organizations are busied with social and neighborhood conditions, and educational advancement. The laundry has been opened to the use of the girls.

## GRAND COUNCIL TO ELECT OFFICERS

Election of officers and action on amendments to the constitution are the principal items of business to come before the grand council of the Royal and Select Masters of Massachusetts at its annual assembly in Ionic hall, Masonic temple, this evening. The annual reports of officers and committees will be submitted.

Previous to the assembly the grand council will give a reception to the Most Excellent J. Albert Blake, general grand master of the general grand council, U. S. A. A banquet will follow to which the several grand councils of New England have been invited as guests.

### PRINTERS GO TO SALEM

"For the study and advancement of the art of printing in Boston," the Society of Printers went on another excursion last Saturday, this time to Salem, where members making the trip visited the Essex Institute, the Peabody Museum and had dinner at the Salem Club. Ross Turner spoke on and showed examples of illumination of books.

### MRS. FILENE SPEAKS

Edward A. Filene spoke to the law students at the Phillips Brooks House Association at Harvard University last night on "The Growth of Democracy and the Duty of the Lawyer to Direct That Growth Into Legitimate Channels."

places in the company tonight, appearing for the first time this season in "Bohemian." Other artists who like them have been away singing with the Alice Neilsen concert company and have returned to Boston are Miss Swartz and Messrs. Fornari and Ramella.

Mme. Edvina is scheduled to sing tonight in Montreal in "Tosca." Mme. Scottney sings there as in "Rigoletto" Tuesday evening.

Mme. Edvina has received a request from the Society of Popular Concerts of Lille, France, to interpret works of Charpentier at a concert to be given by the society in May, 1913, celebrating the composer's recent nomination to the French academy. The music of the celebration will be conducted by Mr. Charpentier and he joins the society in the request for Mme. Edvina's assistance.

The Thais of the walled convent in the last act is the very same woman as the Thais of the sunny terrace in the first act. The unity of character is not in persisting petulance which allows Thais to will herself whatever sort of

## Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Street

# Sensible Gifts

What is dearer to the feminine heart than an attractive article of wearing apparel?

## Serviceable and Beautiful Furs

Sable Squirrel Coats.....	125.00	Pointed Fox Muffs.....	250.00, 365.00
Natural Muskrat Coats.....	145.00	Mole Coats.....	165.00, 185.00
Hudson Seal Coats.....	160.00, 178.00, 210.00	Natural Pony Coats.....	85.00, 110.00
Persian Lamb Coats.....	265.00, 285.00, 295.00	Natural Raccoon Coats.....	15.00, 19.75, 25.00, 33.50
Fur lined Coats, Hampster and squirrel linings, fur collars.....	42.50, 55.00, 62.50, 85.00	Scotch Mole Muffs.....	52.50, 59.50, 67.50
Russian Pony Coats, foreign dyed skins.....	48.50, 59.50, 65.00	Black Fox Muffs.....	27.50, 32.50, 35.00, 37.50
Near Seal Coats.....	59.50, 85.00, 110.00	Scotch Mole Scarfs.....	33.50, 37.50, 42.50, 53.50
Trimmed Marmot Coats.....	67.50, 85.00, 88.50	Dark Mink Muffs.....	29.75, 39.75, 45.00 to 150.00
		Dark Mink Scarfs.....	35.00, 45.00, 49.50
		Pointed Fox Muffs.....	36.50, 42.50, 49.50, 67.50

Pretty Silk Petticoats,  
2.95, 3.95, 4.95, 6.50, 8.90

Handsome Chiffon Waists,  
\$5.50 to 20.00

Beautiful Lingerie Waists,  
\$1.95, 2.95, 3.95 to 15.75

White Crepe de Chine Waists,  
\$5.75 to 18.50

Real Irish Lace Waists, \$18.75 to \$62.50

Fashionable Evening Wraps,  
\$19.75 to 98.00

## Free Until Christmas

If requested, we will place waists or silk petticoats in appropriately decorated Christmas Boxes. No firm name or printing whatever on these attractive Christmas Boxes.

## SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

Dress rehearsal tonight and public presentation of the harvest home festival Wednesday and Thursday nights are the features of the week's program at South Bay Union. The festival is to be given by members of the evening clubs, and the proceeds will go toward redecorating the hall. The festival is new, having been arranged by Miss Margaret Shipman, who is directing the performance.

Weekly illustrated evening lectures were begun Saturday night at North End Union. William Lyman Underwood lectured on "Hunting With Canoe and Camera in New Brunswick." Saturday night Edward W. Schuerh will lecture on "Switzerland." A Wednesday evening class for the younger boys and girls will meet at the children's house.

At the meeting of the Boston Social Union Tuesday evening at the North Bennett street industrial

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## FROCK OF STRIPED MATERIAL

*Skirt has tunic effect, yet is all in one.*

STRIPED materials are being much worn by the school girls and they can be used most effectively in such a frock as this one with the trimming portions cut on the cross. The skirt gives the tunic effect yet is all in one, the various parts being stitched together, and the blouse is made with a panel at the front, so that contrasting materials can be used with exceptional ease and success.

Plain material for the dress and striped or plaid for the trimming gives a good effect or the plain material can be used throughout, for there is no necessity for making the contrast, although many dresses are treated in that way.

Dark blue French serge with the trimming portions of Scotch plaid would make a handsome little frock and the panels can be cut either straight or bias.

Almost as soon as the holidays are past, mothers begin to think of making up summer materials and linen and pique are peculiarly well adapted to this model. White linen with the trimming portions of rose color or the reverse treatment would be very charming.

For the 12 year size, the dress will require 4½ yards of material 27, 3½ yards 36 or 3¾ yards 44 inches wide with ½ yard 27 for the collar; or, 3½ yards 27, 2½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide for the blouse and upper portion of the skirt. 1½ yards 27 for the front and lower portion as indicated in the back view.

The pattern of the d. ss (7363) is cut in sizes for girls from 10 to 14 years. It can be bought in any May Manton agent, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Cl. sago.



## DUAL OUTLOOK BY WOMEN

*Said to affect quality of their work*

MRS. HENRY SIDGWICK, the new president of the Manchester University Education Society, delivered her presidential address to the members of the society in Manchester, writes a contributor to the Monitor. The subject chosen was "Universities and Women." Mrs. Sidgwick said she had done a good deal of work in helping to provide educational opportunities for women and especially in obtaining university education. John Stuart Mill, speaking at St. Andrews in 1887, stated that a university is not a place of professional education. Universities are not intended to teach the knowledge required to fit men for some special mode of gaining their own livelihood. Their object is not to make skilful lawyers or physicians or engineers, but cultivated and capable human beings. If this is true and our universities succeed in carrying out in any reasonable degree this ideal, then all men and all women should seek university education. It must be right for all to be capable and cultivated human beings. But Mills' visions of university education have not been fulfilled. Neither during his time nor since his address had this ideal been upheld; indeed, the tendency had been in the opposite direction.

Having discussed at great length the question of a university education fitting women for marriage and home duties, Mrs. Sidgwick declared that society had a right to expect that women, whether married or unmarried, should take a share in the work of the world. Women have a right to the kind of happiness which could only come from work and a sense of filling a useful place in the world. Sensible parents educate their sons well, and look forward to their doing useful work in a profession, and endeavor to prepare them accordingly. The same view would be taken with girls were it not for the dual outlook, the possibility of their marrying, and the different relation of professional work to marriage in the two cases. A man's professional career was not cut short by marriage, but a woman often was obliged to give up her professional career if she married, unless she could carry it on in a partnership with her husband. The question of marriage was apt, she feared, to affect the quality of many women's work in all classes and render it less thorough than men's.

## LACINGS INSTEAD OF BUTTONS

*Different decorative finish is given*

SOME of the designers tired of buttons are attempting to substitute lacings of cord to be used on the skirts, as well as on the jackets. These lacings have been used extensively for some time instead of buttons on negligees and house gowns, adding a decorative finish that owed much of its charm to the fact that it was "something different," but the idea of adapting them for jackets and skirts is an innovation, says the New York Tribune. Yet the effect is good, as was illustrated by a costume worn recently on the avenue.

The material was a brown velours de laine, and of all the lovely shadings of this fabric, brown is the softest and most effective. The jacket, extending below the hips, was cut in a new way, with the underarm seams laced with white woolen cord to the bottom of the garment. Nor was this the only distinguishing feature, for the collar, on the lines of the sailor, was a unique one of white kid with a conventional design in brown kid. This design was repeated on the cuffs finishing the three quarter sleeves. Despite the claim that only long sleeves are correct with the street suit, many of the recent importations show jackets with three quarter sleeves. Many women believe that the three quarter sleeves are more exclusive, because long gloves are more costly than short ones, and only the women who can overlook such trifles as glove bills will desire sleeves demanding them. The pointed girdle marking the normal waist line was another interesting departure on this jacket.

The skirt had a gathered panel on the left side which was caught at the knee with a diamond shaped motif of white and brown kid appliqued. Below this, for about five inches, the slanting was laced with the cord. There was nothing garish about the design, yet the costume was distinctive.

When the cord is not desired a novel effect may be introduced with heavy silk tassels. It is such a simple matter to add silk tassels in a harmenizing shade to a suit of somber hue that it is surprising more women have not thought

## NEW ENGLAND'S BOILED DINNER

*Made up of food noted for substance*

IN general the best cooking methods for any food come from the region where the food is found at its best. The cook and the material when grown on the same ground should produce the best result. The best French chef cannot accomplish the results with corn meal flour, hominy and other grains that the southern cook can produce almost by instinct. It was because of this that an American expatriate, whose various country houses, chateaux and yachts are equipped with the greatest experts in culinary art procurable, chose to dazzle his guests at a holiday house party in Europe by spreading before them typical southern dishes, such as waffles, hoe cake, fried hominy and Maryland chicken, prepared by a negro mammy brought from America for the purpose.

The materials she used were also brought from the South, where such things as ham, bacon, corn meal and various game products are to be had of finer quality than many of the foods shipped to the northern markets. Tastes may differ as to southern ham and bacon, but as an expert remarked in print recently, "there is no sense in comparing English or Irish bacon with the Virginia varieties. The former two are substantial foods, nutty and succu-

lent, used and appreciated as the principal dish of dinner in many middle class families abroad. The native products are largely condiments, crisp and spicy and used lavishly as an accompaniment or garnish for other foods. Bacon boiled with a vegetable is rarely seen on American tables, but it is quite common in England, especially when boiled fowl is served."

Foods, cooking methods and cooks are undoubtedly sectional. New England holds all records for its salt fish dishes and chowders, pastries, doughnuts and foods for sturdy appetites, while the dishes in which the South takes special pride are more delicate in character.

Witness that tremendous dish, for instance, the New England boiled dinner. One Broadway hotel of the older school still features it one day each week, says the New York Sun. It is probably the only cooked food in the world that for substance and solidity equals the Spanish olla podrida, which is sustenance for giants.

The New England boiled dinner consists of corned beef boiled gently for five hours. To the pot in which it simmers are added then four large white turnips and one large yellow turnip cut in four, four carrots, four parsnips, a dozen potatoes and a head of cabbage. In other saucepans beets and onions are boiled, and these are added when done to the dish. Squash is sometimes served with salt pork.

Salt pork is another New England standby. It is cured by a special method and is quite as good in its own way as the delicious bacon and ham of the South. It is as different from the usual salt pork of the northern market as the Rhode Island chowder differs from that to be had at seashore resorts outside of New England.

A favorite New England dish is fried salt pork and apples. A pound of pork is cut in slices—a quart of an inch thick and put over the fire and boiled for half an hour. Then it is drained, rolled in Indian meal and seasoned. Put in a large pan, butter enough to cover the bottom. While the butter is heating cut some sour apples in eight pieces without peeling and remove the cores.

When the butter has grown hot put in the pork and apples and fry them together, until the apples are tender but not broken and the pork is brown. Serve them on the same dish with the butter poured over.

The New England salt pork must of course be tasted before such a combination as this would be attractive to dainty appetites. It is really unique in its taste and lack of heaviness.

## LINEN CHEST OF ENGAGED GIRL

*Lace-trimmed towels a fad of the year*

THIS is the time of year when the engaged girl is busiest in filling her linen chest. No matter how wealthy she is, each bride-to-be is apt to have a feeling of discouragement as she looks over the lists generally given of how much linen of each kind she should possess and realizes that while the estimate is probably higher than the amount she will have to spend, the total is far below her girlish dream of what her trousseau should contain.

It is just as well to look over the estimates so that one may not be extravagant in any one direction, says a New York Sun writer. Several of the department stores have outlets of linen for \$50, \$75 and \$100, so that if you haven't the time to buy your linen leisurely and give it those individual touches which count you are at least sure of having everything that is necessary.

Another clever woman has hidden a suit of last season with an enveloping stole of velvet, matching to a nicely the color of the cloth of her suit. This stole is wide enough to drape gracefully in the front toward the side, fastening at the waist line. The edges are finished with skunk, and a bit of the fur is twisted into a knot to serve as the fastening. In the back the stole, or scarf, takes on the lines of the dolman, the drapery falling almost to the waist line. Drapery which lend a modern appearance to the velvet muff are caught with a cluster of fur tails. The set matches a little tuque of the velvet, simply trimmed at the side with tails of lace. As the woman made the three pieces herself the cost was trifling, but they give her an inexcusably amount of satisfaction, for she knows that her costume will pass muster anywhere. The sets of brocade combined with fur are really beautiful creations, for which the shops receive prices mounting into the three figures.

**RUB WITH THE NAP**

Recently I read that ether would remove spots from cloth, writes a Monitor subscriber. Subsequently, I saw a statement by a manufacturer of cravettes and waterproof cloth, relating to an effort at removing spots with ether, which left a ring or streaks where the ether had been applied that looked almost as bad as the grease spot. He said that the trouble was in the manner of its application; that it should not be rubbed the "wrong way," nor in a circle, but simply with the nap of the goods.

## HOLLOWES IN CONCRETE WALKS

*Way to get rid of standing water*

FOR several years we were troubled by a low spot in the concrete at our back door. Every rain and every time the hose was used we had a puddle of water on top of a supposedly level piece of expensive concrete walk. We had to sweep the water off so often that it became an annoyance, writes a reader of the Monitor.

Numerous plans were proposed but all were impractical and most of them quite too expensive to be considered seriously. Finally it occurred to us to get a small drill and with this we perforated the hard cement at the lowest spot of the depression, while there was water standing there. It cost 25 cents; took less than 25 minutes to drill the ½-inch hole,

and in 25 seconds the water had disappeared down the hole.

After drilling through the concrete, we drove a piece of brass rod (part of an old window fixture) down into the sand, and now we occasionally ram it down the hole to clean it, but we have no more pools of standing water on our cement walks.

The drill should be held, not too tightly, with one hand, and tapped with a hammer, not too heavily, being lifted and turned each time it is struck.

Wash old mahogany furniture with clear cold water, and polishing for half an hour with flannel will keep it in beautiful condition.

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## OUR STORE ETHICS—And Other Things—No. 39

A delightful enthusiasm marks our entire business. As the theologians would say, it is subjective and objective—touches the large world within and the larger world without.

Heads and hearts have been in the choosing and the bringing and the showing of the goods. This vitalizes the whole store. The salespeople believe in what they have to sell. And salespeople know.

(Continued Tuesday)

**SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY**

## LLOYD'S OPERA GLASSES

### PEARL LEMAIRE

Beautiful glasses mounted in white, smoke or oriental pearl.

\$10.50, \$11.50, \$12.50

5 STORES, USE THE MOST CONVENIENT

315 Washington St., 310 Boylston St., 75 Summer St.  
BOSTON, MASS.

1252 Massachusetts Ave., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

230 Essex St., SALEM, MASS.

**ANDREW J. LLOYD CO.**

## O. J. PIEHLER, INC.

FURS EXCLUSIVELY

A Large Variety of

## Automobile Furs

Including  
*Coats, Garments, Caps, Gloves  
Foot Muffs and Robes.*

**356 BOYLSTON STREET**

NEAR ARLETON STREET, BOSTON

## All the World's Real News Every Day is What You Can Depend Upon in the Monitor

No crime, sensation or colored news ever gets into this newspaper. All its contents are clean, reliable, high-grade and authentic. All its advertising is as clean and honest as its news. The Monitor is the newspaper for every home everywhere.

See the paper for yourself

## RIBBON SLIPPERS

For cleaning glassware, nickel, mirrors, or tinware, take Spanish whiting and wet with cold water to make a thick paste; wet only what you intend to use at the time. Rub this over the article to be cleaned, then let dry; then go over it with another cloth, dry, and polish well. The dirt will come off with the whiting, and the polish will be very brilliant, says the Commoner. This is fine for window glass, as no water is used, and the hands are not wet.

Turn over the top edge one and one half inches. Make a casing in the middle of this and insert elastic. Finish the front with a pretty bow.—Woman's Home Companion.

## HOPE CHEST

The "Hope Chest" is a dainty gift to the girl who hopes some day to have a home of her own, says the Chicago Journal. Into this goes all the many things proposed for the future home.

# New Books and Field of Literature

## STATUS OF THE PACIFISTS IS SET FORTH IN CURRENT WORK

Facts Assembled in "Peace Movement of America" by Julius Moritzen an Index to Their Strength

### PROGRESS MARKED

THE Peace Movement of America" (G. R. Putnam's Sons) by Julius Moritzen, will open the eyes of American and European readers to the scope, numerical strength and highly organized condition of the propaganda against war as the pacifist struggle is waged in the United States. The older and more traditional forms of converting the public have been supplemented of late by propaganda agencies that make a much more effective appeal to the modern man. The organizing skill and large monetary accumulations of conspicuous captains of industry like Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Ginn; the forensic arts and academic prestige of educators like Butler, Eliot, Jordan, the unprecedented hospitality of a host like Smiley of Lake Mohonk, the practical sympathy and overt acts of statesmen like Root, Taft and Bryan, and the loyal support of organized labor and militant socialism, have put the cause in quite a different light before the American public from what it was 20 years ago.

Nor is this all. Interchange between Europe and America and between America and Asia of eminent advocates of disarmament and substitution of judicial for military methods, have given the movement practical aspects of internationalism previously only existing in theory. Funds now are available for making travel possible whenever it is thought best to summon men like Eliot, Butler, Jordan, Holt, Mabie and Mead among Americans, and men and women like Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Count Apponyi, Baroness von Suttner and Prof. Nitobe to take to the road as apostles of peace. The consequence is that this by any possibility had he only gone to

form of internationalism or cosmopolitanism makes its appeal to an audience that never would have listened to the pioneer, fanatical American preachers of non-resistance, of abolition of war and of arbitration. From being a somewhat drab kind of Quakerism, later supplemented with aid from reformers drawn from the middle-class ethical stratum of society, the peace movement now includes the moneyed aristocracy and the proletariat, the educator and the artisan, the secular man of wealth and the clergyman—Jewish and Christian.

Seeing this variety and wealth of new human material now enlisted in the cause and taking advantage of the presence in the United States of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Count Apponyi and the Baroness von Suttner, the author of this book has woven together an interesting, discursive statement of happenings in the republic during the past few years, events which show who the adherents of the peace cause are, where they live and work, what they are doing in the way of propaganda and how far the distinguished visitors from Europe (more especially Baron D'Estournelles de Constant) have succeeded in winning their American hearers' sympathetic attention. The eminent French publicist is followed about the country as he tours it from East to West and from North to South. His words and those of his American hosts are given. In this informal way, without anything stiff or conventional in the process, the reader not only finds out what the arguments used were, but also learns much about the organized peace movement in the state or city where the meeting or conference was held. As making for the readability of the book, this method is excellent.

At the conclusion of the baron's tour he had seen every important American pacifist, visited every important center of interest, and contributed his share to discussion of the subject from every conceivable angle. Incidentally he had cause to know the American movement for arbitration as he never could have

been to the road as apostles of peace. The consequence is that this by any possibility had he only gone to

### LITERARY NOTES

ONE of the kindest and most whole some of American humorists now writing daily for the press is S. E. Kiser of Chicago. He has brought together in a volume called "The Land of Little Care" his best thought children.

In an appreciation of Will Lexington Comfort, in the December Book News Monthly, it is said that his next book will have its background of action in South America.

Felix E. Schelling of the University of Pennsylvania gives the Clyde Fitch lectures at Amherst College this year. He will cover the period of the Shakespearean and Elizabethan dramas.

The publishers of Mary Johnston's "Cease Firing" stand sponsor for the truth of the story that an order for the book was filled recently in which the title given by the would-be purchaser was "Stop Shooting."

Mary Antin, author of "The Promised Land," is to continue her revelations of life in Russia, in articles for the Atlantic the coming year. The book is selling steadily and deservedly, and is being used by friends of work among the immigrants as a story that has its moral both for newcomers and long-time residents.

Jacques Morel, author of "Feuilles Mortes," has been awarded the literary prize offered by La Vie Heureuse and conferred annually for the best novel of the year. Twenty women writers of fiction served as a jury.

The lectures on China just given at the Lowell Institute, Boston, by J. O. P. Bland, author with E. Backhouse of the remarkable book, "China Under the Empress Dowager," are to be issued at once by the J. B. Lippincott Company.

Sir Gilbert Parker, the novelist, has attained to the distinction of an "imperial" subscription library edition of his works, issued by Scribner's Sons.

Jeffery Farnol contemplates dramatization of "The Broad Highway."

A first novel called "The Drifting Diamond," by Lincoln Colcord, a native of Scarsdale, N.Y., has attracted attention because of its color and life and its realism in describing marine goings-on.

J. P. Morgan, like Frank Harris' "The Man Shakespeare," has ordered the American publisher of this iconoclastic work to send 100 copies to libraries and colleges at his expense. Mr. Harris has begun a series of lectures in New York city on "Shakespeare as Friend and Lover," "Shakespeare and the Modern Spirit," and "England and America."

The Congressional library has come into possession of the Deardorff collection of documents covering 3500 years of Judaism's development. Jacob Schiff is the donor.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," according to F. Hopkinson Smith, "did more harm to the

### BRITISH TRADEMARK PROJECT IS OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Unqualified disapproval of the proposed empire trade mark was expressed at a sitting of the Dominions royal commission by Richard G. Thyne, a member of the executive committee of the Bradford Dyers Association.

Mr. Thyne stated that his company had control of 38 works, the output of which was the subject of over 350 registrations of marks in all parts of the world.

The mark which was proposed by the British Empire Trade Mark Association was contrary, in his opinion, to the best interests of the British trade, for it would enable the well known qualities of goods and articles established under equally well known marks to be assailed by goods of inferior quality.

The option of the trade mark on which the association insisted would only be exercised in the earlier stages, by those firms whose positions were not of such a standard as to command themselves without such outside assistance as the mark might afford. In the event of its use becoming extended it would become compulsory to the extent of applying to all products which it was desired should be recognized as of British origin, and thus quite irrespective of any standard of quality.

### TURKEY IS FREED FROM INTEREST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The question as to whether the Ottoman government is bound to pay damages to the Russian claimants for indemnities fixed by the treaty after the war of 1877-8, owing to the delay in reparations, has been decided by The Hague court of arbitration. The claim of Russia has been admitted in principle but has been quashed for reasons of fact. Turkey is therefore not compelled to pay interest on account of delay.

### HOME ARTS IN EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Home Arts and Industries Association held an exhibition at Surrey house. Cloth spun from Hampshire Down wool in the cottages around Stonehenge, and woven in the village room, could be purchased. There was also lace from Buckinghamshire villages, and pewter and brass work from Cumberland. Then coats came from the Marchioness of Waterford's Carraghmore knitting industry and silk tapestries and cloth of gold were among the exhibits of the London School of Weaving Tapestry and Lace.

### RUSSIAN MEDIEVALISM SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG—An example of the spirit of medievalism which prevails in Russia is given in the imperial decree recently issued, pardoning a soldier who was condemned to penal servitude for life for leaving the ranks, in order to hand a petition to the Emperor during a recent review at Moscow. The reason for the imperial pardon is stated in the decree to be the recovery of the czar.

Conversation is not an art upon which much has been written in a didactic way. That it may be cultivated and that if not cared for it languishes and perishes is unquestioned. Mary Greer Conkin, now a student at Radcliffe College, but with friends in Atlanta, Ga., and in Chicago, is issuing a collection of essays on the subject which are the fruit of her study in circles of life. European and American, where attention has been given to intercourse that rises above gossip, personalities and the banalities of much current American social life.

### NEW BOOKS

"Conversation"—By Mary Greer Conkin. New York, Funk & Wagnalls.

"Photographs of the Year"—Edited by F. J. Mortimer, F. R. P. S. London (Eng.), Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd.

"Through South America"—By Harry W. Van Dyke. New York. Thomas Y. Crowell Company.

"The Story of a Good Woman"—By David Starr Jordan. Boston. American Unitarian Association.

"Unseen Empire"—By David Starr Jordan. Boston. American Unitarian Association.

"Modern Philanthropy"—By William H. Allen. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co.

"The Leprechaun"—By James T. Gallagher. Boston. Sherman, French & Co.

"The Artist"—By H. L. Mencken. Boston. John W. Luce & Co.

"Indian Fairy Tales"—By Lewis Allen. Boston. John W. Luce & Co.

"The Sunset of the Confederacy"—By Morris Schaff. Boston. John W. Luce & Co.

"Nietzsche and Art"—By Anthony M. Ludovici. Boston. John W. Luce & Co.

"No Creed in Brotherhood." "Yellow Peril Myths Dispelled." "Japan's Friendship and Cooperation," and "The Professor as a Propagandist."

The publishers have given the book an unusually fine dress, and they and the author have assembled and used for illustrative purposes the most complete (64) collection of portraits of leading American advocates of peace ever printed in one volume.

Mr. Moritzen, as a journalist, is alive to the responsibilities of newspapers as friends of peace or of war, and he makes his last chapter one that describes how journalists are helping the peace cause. The Monitor is described as a journal with "international scope," and as having entered "upon a methodical peace campaign which has had a far-reaching political effect."

The volume, as is becoming, is dedicated to President Taft. The chief executive figures much in the narrative, both as an official of state and as a champion of arbitration. Dr. James L. Tryon, the secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, writes an introduction to the book.

All the great powers had signed, with the exception of Great Britain and the United States, so that there was a definite probability that within the next year there would be only two codes in existence throughout the civilized world: on the one hand the uniform law, and on the other the Anglo-American code, operating throughout the English-speaking countries.

As regards Great Britain's attitude toward the uniform law, it would have been ridiculous for us to "scrap" the bills of exchange act in favor of an untried code embodying many principles considered to be opposed to the trend of English law. There were points, however, with regard to which it would be not only possible but right to amend the English law so as to bring it into line with the uniform law.

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As regards Great Britain's attitude toward the uniform law, it would have been ridiculous for us to "scrap" the bills of exchange act in favor of an untried code embodying many principles considered to be opposed to the trend of English law. There were points, however,

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# News of Real Estate, Shipping and Sailings

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

The general results added up in last week's totals on transfers, mortgages and volume of business transacted, produce a satisfactory showing for the time of year, as all branches of real estate have continued their activities without any perceptible change since the first of the year, even including vacation periods, attracting large and small investors to a very productive class of investments that will make the year of 1912 set a new pace.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Dec. 7, 1912:

Trans-	Mort-	Amount
Dec. 2	2	\$12,500
Dec. 3	3	51
Dec. 4	4	221
Dec. 5	5	141,765
Dec. 6	6	93,095
Dec. 7	7	71
Total	7	217,021
Same week	1011	471
Same week	1012	496
Week Nov. 30, 1912	492	258
Week Nov. 30, 1912	493	191
Week Nov. 30, 1912	494	616,418
Week Nov. 30, 1912	495	256
		1,088,762

### NORTH END AND SOUTH END

The most important deal reported in real estate this morning was the purchase by Frank Ciambelli and another, of those two three-story brick buildings, located 74 and 76 Salem street, North end, on lot of ground extending through to 2 Noyes place. The land contains 3039 square feet and carries \$27,100 of the total assessment of \$24,400. Mary Baldwinovitz et al. conveyed title.

Frank Ciambelli sells to Louis Rosenbaum and another his five-story brick buildings, numbered 345 and 347 Hanover street, between Fleet and Prince streets, standing on 570 square feet of land. All taxed for \$11,400, including \$7,400 on the lot.

A small deal in the South End was made by John Beck et al. owners of a 2½-story brick dwelling situated 47 Winchester street, near Ferdinand and standing on 612 square feet of land. It is assessed at \$8200 on the improvements and \$1,000 additional for the land. Eleanor W. Daggett took the title.

### BROOKLINE PURCHASE

Thomas E. Rothwell has purchased a large parcel of vacant land containing considerable over one acre, fronting on Mason terrace, Brookline, on which he intends to build a number of two-family houses. The property was sold by the Cape Cod Five Cents Savings Bank.

### ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Newell D. Atwood, Niles building, reports he has sold to Annie Tobin for Frederick D. Nichols of Roxbury, his estate 144 Tyler street, Boston, consisting of 1400 square feet of land and two brick houses, taxed for \$4,500. The same broker sold for Judge Oscar A. Marden of Stoughton, a lot of land on Dumas street and Mountain avenue, Dorchester, assessed for \$500, to John Soderling. Consideration paid was \$525.

Frank E. Ellsworth has purchased from James H. Pickering a single frame dwelling house located 162 Devon street near Columbia road, Dorchester. The lot contains 4840 square feet of land taxed for \$1500, which is included in the \$7000 assessment.

Arthur P. Crosby has placed a deed on record from Arethusa M. Harding, conveying title to a single frame dwelling situated 125 Neponset avenue, near King street. There are 3392 square feet of land in the lot which extends through to Abbottsford terrace, that carries \$1000 of the \$5000 assessment.

Joanna Bulens has purchased a parcel of vacant land on Millett street near Wheatland avenue, assessed to William F. Watson for \$1000. It measures 5025 square feet.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Washington st. q. \$1; Frank Clambeau et al. to Louis Rosenbaum et al. Washington st. w. \$1; George A. Withington et al. to Mass. General Hospital, Grove st. rel. \$1; Sarah W. Shepard et al. to William E. Barrows, Huntington av. w. \$1; John Beck et al. to Eleanor W. Daggett, Winchester st. q. \$1; Mary Baldwinovitz et al. to Frank Clambeau et al. Prince and Salem sts. Norwood Park st. q. \$1; John Weinberg to Louis Weluberg, Union Park st. q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Theresa Cardinal to Joseph C. Ross, Geneva st. w. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Humboldt av. 130-134, ward 21; Samuel Sneed, F. A. Norcross; brick stores and tenements, w. st. 38, ward 21; Samuel Sneed, F. A. Norcross; brick stores and tenements.

WYOMING ST. 8, ward 21; Samuel Sneed, F. A. Norcross; brick stores and tenements.

ROXBURY

The United States gunboat Tacoma, Commander Edward H. Durrell, arrived at the Charlestown navy yard today from Galveston, Tex. The Tacoma is to remain at Charlestown for three weeks to take aboard coal and supplies. The vessel also will undergo repairs of a minor nature while here.

JOHN W. HALL PASSES AWAY

John Whitney Hall, aged 78, for many years chief of the Quincy fire department under the old town form of government, and one of the best-known of the veteran fire fighters of the state, passed away Sunday.

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

### SHIPPING NEWS

Fishermen report the same conditions at sea which have so hampered ocean liners of late, and operations on the fishing grounds have been greatly interfered with. Only 13 vessels reached T Swell including the steam trawler fish. Most of the other arrivals had cargoes of codfish and nearly all had small fares. Prices reached a high mark.

Other arrivals were: Schooners Vanessa 50,000 pounds; Valerie, 47,700; Josie and Phoebe, 58,500; Blanch Irving, 2000; Gracie, 1500; Mabel E. Leavitt, 32,000; Silvana, 2700; Lilian, 3500; Joanna, 2500; Florida, 9500; and Nau-tius 1400 pounds.

All of these fishing schooners had fares of cod except the first two, and the Blanch Irving had 200 pounds of halibut and the Valerie had 700 pounds of halibut.

Dealers prices per hundredweight this morning were: Steak cod \$10, market cod \$25, mackerel \$7.25 and \$7.50, pollock \$3, large hake \$6.75, medium hake \$4.75 and cusk \$4.50.

After an exceptionally long passage from Winsor, N. S., the schooner Flora M., with a cargo of lumber, reached Boston yesterday. Adverse winds forced the captain to seek shelter in several of the Maine ports, thus retarding her progress.

Eleven days out from Maitland, N. S., the lumber schooner Silver Star dropped anchor in yesterday on the steamer Boston from Yarmouth, N. S. The vessel set up at Long Wharf.

Nearly 600 evergreen trees were brought in yesterday on the steamer Boston from Yarmouth, N. S. The vessel set up at Long Wharf.

Sallie Lindlam, a Boston lumber schooner, Capt. I. Sabean, from Apple river via St. John, N. B., for New Haven, Conn., lies grounded in the Raquette river, Digby, N. S. With a cargo of 280,000 feet of lumber, the vessel met unfavorable conditions in the bay of Fundy on Thursday, compelling the captain to put into Digby Saturday night. The crew is safe, but one of the schooner's boats was lost and it will be necessary to make extensive repairs.

Three light barges which were being towed around Cape Cod last evening by the tug Patience, broke away when off the end of the cape. The tug managed to anchor one of the barges above Highland light and then started after the other two, which were being blown off shore. Coast guards hauled out their boats to render any needed assistance, and the revenue cutters Androscoggin and Ashuunt were notified.

Within a few weeks the old sound steamer Connecticut, now aground at Wood Island, East Boston, will be floated and taken to East Boston, where the work of removing the machinery will be undertaken. The vessel will then be towed to one of the harbor islands and the hull burned to secure the metal.

It cost nearly \$1,000,000 to build the craft 23 years ago, and in the service from New York to Fall River the steamer was considered the queen of all the sound vessels. She is 343 feet long, 48 feet beam and 18 feet deep, of old-fashioned hog frame type, with engines of 4000 horsepower.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str. Lingan (Br), Paterson, Louisburg, C. B.

Str. Honorus (Br), Roberte, River Plate via Barbados.

Str. Canopic (Br), Metcalfe, Naples via Ponta Delgada.

Str. Winifredina (Br), Shepherd, Liverpool.

BENTOS V. MONTEVIDEO.

Sch. Dorothy Palmer, Creighton, Newport News.

Sch. Rebecca Palmer, Davis, Norfolk, via Nanticoke.

TG Orion, Doane, Parkers Flats, Tg Lackawanna, Brophy, New York, tugs Musconeecon and Cogeocon.

Tg. Beck et al. to Eleanor W. Daggett, Winchester st. q. \$1; to Frank Clambeau et al. to Frank Clambeau et al. Prince and Salem sts. Norwood Park st. q. \$1; to Louis Weluberg, Union Park st. q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Theresa Cardinal to Joseph C. Ross, Geneva st. w. \$1.

REVIEWS

REVIEWER L. Putnam, grand lecturer, assisted by Worshipful Charles S. Norris.

The following list will be submitted by the nominating committee: For worshipful master, Alvin Fowler Pease; senior warden, Arthur Proctor Hardy; junior warden, Charles Marden Proctor; treasurer, Worshipful George Horace Bates; secretary, Worshipful Edmund Sylvester Wellington; trustee of members' fund for three years, Worshipful Arthur Holbrook Wellman.

REVOLUTIONIST TO TESTIFY

NEW ORLEANS—Luis Mena, leader of the recent revolution in Nicaragua, who after his surrender was "detained" in Panama by United States officials, is to go to Washington next week, according to advice received here Sunday, to testify before the Senate committee named to investigate the acts of American officials in connection with the Nicaraguan outbreak.

GUNBOAT COALS HERE

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JACKSON RECEIVES BOOKS

MEDFORD, Mass.—Several rare books of biology and botany, with four powerful microscopes and many slides and mounted mineralogical specimens, have been received at Jackson College as a gift from Miss Sarah M. Loud, 35 Cypress street, Brookline. The collection will be placed in the Jackson laboratory in Barnum museum.

PILGRIM DAY OBSERVED

Mrs. A. C. Getchell is in charge of the exercises attending the Pilgrim day observances, being held by the Pilgrim Woman's Literary Club, in the Pilgrim Congregational church, this afternoon. Scenes from early days of New England are being presented in tableau.

SOUTH END FIRE

Mrs. Mary Budreau was killed and Stephen J. Gillis was badly burned in a fire on the top floor of the building at 195 Harrison avenue, South End, yesterday afternoon. The fire is said to have been caused by the overturning of an oil lamp.

### ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance notice and is subject to change without notice.

#### Transatlantic Sailings

##### EASTBOUND

##### Sailings from New York

Rotterdam, for New York Dec. 14

Potsdam, for Genoa Dec. 21

Molte, for New York Dec. 9

Cincinnati, for New York Dec. 18

Chicago, for New York Dec. 29

United States, for Copenhagen Dec. 30

London, for Rotterdam Dec. 10

Anna, for New York Dec. 11

Verona, for Dover-Antwerp Dec. 12

Caron, for Southampton Dec. 12

Caron, for Liverpool Dec. 12

Lorraine, for Havre Dec. 12

Chicago, for Havre Dec. 12

Chicago, for Glasgow Dec. 12

Chicago, for Liverpool Dec. 12

Chicago, for Hamburg Dec. 12

Chicago, for New York Dec. 12

Chicago, for London Dec. 12

Chicago, for Paris Dec. 12

Chicago, for New York Dec

## SECRETARY LANGTRY PREPARES TO CERTIFY PRESIDENT ELECTORS

State Official Receives Notice From U. S. Department of State Notifying Him of His Duty Under the Law

### MANY COPIES MADE

Secretary of State Langtry has received from the United States department of state a letter signed by Secretary Knox notifying him of his duties relating to the certification of the Massachusetts presidential electors.

In accordance with the law and the legal requirements for the Massachusetts electoral college, Mr. Langtry is having prepared various certificates which will be used in connection with the formal voting by the electors for Mr. Wilson.

Secretary Knox asked that there be sent to him four copies of the certification by the Governor to the election of the Wilson electors for the more ready handling of the certificate by his department. This certificate is a statement by the Governor that the electors were legally chosen. It contains also the total vote cast for all the presidential electors of all the parties represented in the presidential election, though no mention is made of parties themselves. This is said to be due to the fact that the constitution of the United States makes no mention of political parties.

Certificates also are being prepared to be sent to the electors informing them of their election and notifying them to appear at the State House on the Saturday preceding the second Monday of January at 8 o'clock to execute the duties of their office.

In case a vacancy should occur in the electoral college before the vote is cast for President the state statutes require that the vacancy be filled by the college and the secretary is preparing certificates in advance for such an emergency.

The electors have to sign three similar certificates to the effect that they have voted for President and Vice-President, giving the vote for each case. Two of these certificates are sent to the president of the United States Senate, one by a messenger appointed by the electors and the other by mail. The third copy is delivered to the judge of the United States district court for Massachusetts.

The secretary is making their certificates also of the appointment of the official messenger to Washington, who, on this occasion is expected to be George M. Harlow of Plymouth, assistant-secretary to Governor Foss. The messenger carries with him to the capital one copy, a second will be mailed to the president of the Senate and the third given to the district judge before mentioned.

No ordinary envelope may be used to contain the certificates of the lists of votes cast for the college for President and Vice-President, but special short ones will be furnished by the secretary bearing a formal superscription to the effect that the lists of all the votes of the commonwealth, cast by the electors for these officers, are contained therein.

### AMERICA A UNIT NOW, SAYS SPEAKER

"America has considered itself simply as an aggregation of individuals. We are beginning to learn that we are one nation. The old state lines are vanishing. We are beginning to have a conception of our country as a home. The day of the family and the home is come." These assertions were made by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York in Ford Hall, last evening, to show "The Moral Significance of the New Politics."

The late election has been striking because of the new figures it has brought into politics and the new issues it has brought to light," he said. "Women toiling in the mills, children working in the factories, these are the people who are being talked about today in the issues of the legislatures, and not the bankers and brokers and business men. Every one is recognized today as a sacred part of a sacred whole. We have new standards of value with relation to political acts. Human life and not property is coming to be our standard."

### WOMEN PROPOSE SPOTLESS ISLAND

Members of the East Boston branch of the Woman's Municipal League, through the organization's department of streets and alleys, have instituted a movement for "A Spotless Noddy Island."

It is planned to enlist the assistance of the school children of the district and begin a campaign for cleaner streets, alleys and back yards in that locality.

Miss Jean Morrison of Princeton street is chairman of the committee. She has seven district chairmen, who each will head a committee of 20 women to conduct the campaign in the different sections of East Boston. Five of the district chairmen are Mrs. Edward L. Gibbs, Mrs. A. C. Berman, Mrs. Fred Green, Miss Emily Ippolito and Mrs. William S. McClellan. Mrs. John J. Corrigan is secretary of the general committee.

**ABINGTON**  
The High School Alumni Association holds its annual reunion in Franklin hall Friday evening.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### QUINCY

Manet encampment, I. O. O. F., will entertain Buckingham encampment of Boston, in Odd Fellows hall, this evening. A degree staff of the local encampment will confer the Golden Rule degree upon 18 candidates. Brig.-Gen. Zenos W. Lewis, commander of the Patriarchs Militant of Massachusetts, and other high officials will be present.

The two choirs of the Bethany Congregational church are preparing to present the cantata, "The Holy City," in the church auditorium New Year's night.

The Wollaston School Parent-Teachers Association meets in the school hall this evening. Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald of Boston will speak on "What Women Can Do for the Schools and What the Schools Can Do for Our Girls."

An adjourned meeting of the city council will be held this evening. The council will give a public hearing on an order requesting the mayor to petition the Legislature for the erection of a bathhouse on the Quincy shore reservation.

### CHELSEA

The officers for the Cary Avenue Methodist church for 1913 will be: President, Mrs. G. B. Pratt; vice-presidents, Mrs. Donville Duncan, Mrs. Samuel Pike;

secretary, Mrs. Elmer E. Tucker; treasurer, Mrs. George A. Hatch; auditor, Frederick A. Matthews; chairman of entertainment committee, Mrs. Jennie Quinn.

A portrait of Henry Howell Williams, for whom the Williams school was named, will be presented to the new school by the Williams School Boys Association Friday afternoon.

Harmony Club of Suffolk colony, U. O. P. F., will hold its annual sale and supper in Fraternity hall, Masonic Temple, tomorrow afternoon and evening.

### DORCHESTER

Thomas F. Anderson will give an illustrated lecture in the Second Congregational church, Wednesday evening, on "Our Picturesque New England," under the auspices of the Philathen class for the benefit of the educational fund.

The Alumni Association of the Oliver Wendell Holmes school has chosen these officers: President, John H. Gough; vice-president, Harold Simpson, St. Clair Ruggles, Thomas Devlin, Miss Mildred Simmonds, Miss Frances Cavanaugh; secretary, Miss Dorothy McKissick; treasurer, Miss Gertrude Dudley.

### WHITMAN

The General Custer camp, Sons of Veterans, has elected: Commander L. T. Bird; senior vice-commander, Noah A. Poole; junior vice-commander, W. L. Loring; secretary Arthur Whitman, treasurer, L. G. Osborne; camp council, R. S. Freeman, N. A. Poole, W. A. Leslie.

The annual roll call of the Baptist church will be held tomorrow evening.

The Boys Brigade of the Methodist church will meet this evening, when an address will be given by Comrade Marshall.

### ARLINGTON

At this afternoon's meeting of the Woman's Alliance of the Congregational (Unitarian) church the program will include an address on "Dante" by the Rev. John Mills Wilson, pastor of the Unitarian church, and piano solos by Mrs. E. D. Starbuck.

The December meeting of the Arlington Men's Club takes place this evening at 7 o'clock in the vestry of the Pleasant Street Congregational church.

### JAMAICA PLAIN

The Tuesday Club will meet tomorrow afternoon in Eliot hall with Mrs. Edward L. Rand as chairman. An illustrated lecture on Greece will be given by Minna Eliot Tenney.

The Bowditch Agassiz Association will meet tomorrow evening to discuss "the practical use of the Jamaica Plain municipal building."

### STONEHAM

The Stoneham Oratorio Society will give its first concert of the season in Armory hall tomorrow night.

Tomorrow afternoon's meeting of the Stoneham Woman's Club will be in charge of the committee on history and current events, Mrs. Nellie L. Patch, chairman. Frederick B. Greul will lecture on "The Child and the Moving Picture."

### ROCKLAND

The Union Glee Club will hold an entertainment in the opera house this evening. The hall will be decorated to represent a grove.

### BROOKLINE

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

### HOTELS

**FLORIDA**  
Florida's Only Fireproof Resort Hotel  
Hotel Clarendon  
Seabreeze, Daytona Station  
"East Coast." Located directly on the Ocean and the Florida River, one of the best courses in the South. Tennis, Motoring, Horseback Riding, Sea Bathing, Fishing, Picnics, Boating, Golf, etc. Ask Mr. Foster, Metropolitan Tower, New York, Wm. K. X. Bretton, Manager. Summer Manager, The Mount Washington, Bretton Woods, N. H.

The Garden Spot of Southern California  
**Hotel Green**  
PASADENA, CAL.

It has a Worldwide Reputation  
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G. G. GREEN, Owner—D. B. PLUMER, Mgr.  
J. J. Hennessy, Books Representative  
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### EDUCATIONAL

**Short Story Writing**  
A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and technique of writing stories, taught by J. Berg Esenwein, Editor Lippincott's Magazine. Over 1000 students. Study Courses under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, 250-page catalogues from Write Now THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL Dept. 271, Springfield, Mass.

### REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

Located in the beautiful Sacramento Valley. Rich, fertile, productive. Abundant water supply. No droughts, no crop failure, but every opportunity for success. Large farms and ranches, well cultivated wheat, barley, etc., having been raised without irrigation—with irrigation production is greater, and about everything else is better. The United States can raise there successfully, which should give sure and certain returns.

Our Agricultural Department is on the ground to consult, and if you are directed, "Visit the wonderful forest crop"—will give you a good income; and stock raising and fruit culture will, with careful management, make you independent in a few years.

Write for free booklet and full details.

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**California Farms and Ranches**  
Large and small acreage, improved and unimproved. Write for particulars.  
S. W. WINSOR  
Oakland, Cal.

### REAL ESTATE

**MEDFORD**  
FOR RENT at No. 22 Summer st.; 6-room house, all modern conveniences; near steam and electric cars. \$1; new furs for sale, old ones taken in part payment. TAYLOR'S, 88 Boylston st.

### HOUSES TO LET—PHILADELPHIA

FIRST and second floors of well furnished 3-story house, located in first class residential section; modern conveniences, electric lights, open fireplaces; for rent. 4920 Chestnut st. Phone Baring 2069-W.

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### ROOMS—PHILADELPHIA

THE WELLINGTON, 47, N. 10th st., Philadelphia, Pa.; bright cheerful rooms and apartments; hot water; located in shopping and theater district.

### ROOMS—PHILADELPHIA

420 B. B., 242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

### ROOMS—NEW YORK

WEST 11TH ST., 142—Nicely furnished room; quiet, select neighborhood; every accommodation; reasonable.

### ROOMS—OHIO

FOR RENT—Elegant room, artistically furnished with private baths; first class residential location. MRS. DE GARMON, 116 No. Ludlow st., Dayton, Ohio.

### STORES AND OFFICES

TO LET—Spacious sunny room, 250 sq. ft.—suitable for mercantile purposes or lawyer's office. Rent low. THE GARDEN BUILDING, 248 Boylston st., Room 315.

### MANY CHANGE DEVICES ORDERED

PORTLAND, Ore.—The St. Louis Car Company of St. Louis has placed with the United States Cashier Company of Portland an order for 6000 automatic street car change-maker machines.

### YALE MAN IS RHODES STUDENT

NEW HAVEN—George Van Santow of Troy, N. Y., who was graduated from Yale last June, has been chosen Rhodes Scholar from Connecticut. He plans to study at Oxford.

### LEXINGTON

The board of survey will hold a public hearing in Cary hall Dec. 20 at 8 p. m. on the petition to have Vine street located.

### MEDFORD

The aldermanic committee on ordinances will report an amendment to discontinue the plan of paying members of the school committee \$50 per year salary.

### WINCHESTER

In the short story competition at the high school, prizes have been awarded Miss Lester Noyes and Gilbert Swett.

### 17,000 SEEDLINGS PLANTED

YREKA, Calif.—The Klamath forest pine service district has completed planting 17,000 yellow pine and 1500 cedar trees on Little Humboldt creek, about three miles from where it enters the Klamath river. They have also planted 6000 yellow pines and 500 cedar trees on the side hills of Greenhorn creek about two miles from Yreka.

### ENGINEER TO TALK ON CANAL

SALEM, Mass.—A. W. Wyndham, one of the engineers on the Panama canal, who has been connected with that undertaking since its inception in 1872, will lecture on "The Panama Canal" at the state armory Wednesday afternoon and evening, under the auspices of the Second Corps cadets.

### LARGER STATE CONTROL OVER FARM FINANCES IS URGED BY MR. GETTEMY

Enlargement of the state control over the finances of cities and towns is urged by Charles F. Gettemy in his fourth annual report as director of the bureau of statistics. He points out the extent to which cities and towns have responded to the permissive legislation of the past few years, by resorting to the state audit for audit of accounts. Ten cities and 19 towns have made use of this arrangement and the director hints that the time has come for a more rapid extension of the work.

Mr. Gettemy reports that under the

# Classified Advertisements

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 730 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

## CHRISTMAS CARDS

## CHRISTMAS CARDS

## WONDERFUL WORDS OF TRUTH ENGRAVED SERIES

"The Wonderful Word" series are simply cards—but they are cards of the 22 best orders at prices from 1 cent to 25 cents. Gold and Pearl Mother of Pearl blended with lovely tints and colors by the hand of the skilled steel engraver give them an exclusive character and what you need for "Christmas or New Year's Cards." 15 cents each, 25 for 25 cents. Full set of 6 for 75 cents. Post paid U. S.

Write for "Ideal Creations" sent post paid to all applicants.

**BUNDE & UPMAYER CO.** Milwaukee, Wis.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

**Riverbank on the Charles APARTMENTS IN BEXLEY HALL**  
Best equipped suites in Greater Boston. Apply to Janitor or F. W. NORRIS & CO. 649 Mass. Ave., Cambridge

### HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**DUNTLEY PNEUMATIC SWEEPERS**

Made in Two Sizes, Nos. 1 and 2. The DUNTLEY is the only sweeper with both the SUCTION and also a REVOLVING BRUSH and one can therefore both VACUUM CLEAN rugs and carpets and pick up all LINT, THREADS, PINS, ETC. IN ONE OPERATION.

EASILY EMPTIED—Dust compartment in form of a drawer. FULLY GUARANTEED for one year against any defects whatever in workmanship or material.

**BOOKS**  
Old and New  
A full line of Foreign and American Magazines and Periodicals  
Back Numbers of Leading Magazines  
FOUNTAIN PENS  
We publish complete series of any size, for cash or from any part of the world. Correspondence invited.

**SMITH & MCCANCE BOOKS**  
Books and Importers  
38 Bromfield St. Boston  
Telephone Fort Hill 2221

**CASH ON THE SPOT** and highest prices paid for Stoddard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries, any number of books purchased from any

# SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

# Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

**BOSTON****ACCOUNT BOOKS**

**BARRY, BEALE & CO.**, 108-110 Washington St., Boston. Requisites demanded by the business of the home in the home may be found at the **BLINKE BOOK CORNER**. Phone Richmond 1492.

**ANDIRONS**

**ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS.** B. F. MACY, 410 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3609.

**ART**

**O. CUSUMANO**, Importer Florentine Specialists, 396 Boylston St., Boston; 32 Union sq., New York.

**ARTISTS**

**CHRISTMAS CARDS AND FOLDERS.** 100 assorted, \$1; Celluloid Lesson Markers, 100 set; catalogue free. JOHN H. TEARLE, 420 Boylston st., Boston.

**ARTISTS' MATERIALS**

**CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES.** Kindergarten Goods, Christmas Cards and Favors. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Broadfield st.

**AWNINGS, TENTS, WINDOW SHADES** W. H. MCLELLAN, 601 12 Canal st., Boston. Advertising Tents, Parasols, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

**BIBLES**

**MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY.** 4 Broadfield st., mail address 12 Bowditch st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue S.

**BRASS CRAFT**

**J. B. HUNTER & CO.**, 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

**BRUSH SHOPS**

**G. H. WORCESTER & CO.**, 33 Exchange St., of State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms. Sponges and Chamomile Skins.

**CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES** J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best Cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

**CARPET BEATING**

**ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO.** Carpet Beating, Naphtha Cleansing, Vacuum Cleaning. 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1670.

**CLOTHING—WET WEATHER** RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS. Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. **FRANKLIN RUBBER CO.**, 105 Summer st., Boston.

**CUSTOM CORSETS**

**LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET.** "HERMONA," ready-to-wear corsets. **MADAM SARA**, Corsetiere, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

**CUTLERY**

**J. B. HUNTER & CO.**, 60 Summer st., Boston—Best American, English and German makes.

**DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS**

A new line of Kayser's Union Suits, Lisle and Silk. **C. A. BONELLI & CO.**, 270 Massachusetts Ave.

**FLORISTS**

**CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON** at favorable prices to Monitor readers. **HOUGHTON**, 4 Park st., May 2311.

**A. COYLEN**, 907 Boylston st., Transfer Flower Shop. Roses, Violets, everything that blooms. Phone B. B. 1857.

**FURNITURE**

**MACEY'S BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE.** MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

**FURNITURE EXCHANGE**

**NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED HOUSE-HOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.** We will change ours for your old. Before you buy or sell see F. S. SPAGUE, 51-61 Beverly st., Rich. 2474.

**GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES**

**HOLLINGS CO.**, 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks, and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

**GROCERS**

**YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO.**, 729-734 Washington st., Forty-six years in this store.

**HAIR WORK**

COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders solicited. **MISS CUNNINGHAM**, 25 Temple pl., formerly 48 Winter st.

**HARDWARE**

**J. B. HUNTER & CO.**, 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON—BUILDERS' and GENERAL HARDWARE.

**HATTERS**

**WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER**, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retanned; hats banded and bound while you wait. 50c.

**IMPORTERS**

**RUSSIAN IMPORTING CO.**—Brasses, Silver, Embroideries. Hand-made Lace, Toys. Wholesale and retail, 420 Bowditch st., Boston; 12 W. 31st st., New York.

**JEWELS AND BADGES**

**MASONIC and O. E. S.** Jewels a specialty. Repairing and engraving. **JOHN HARROTT, INC.**, 110 Tremont st., rm. 33, Tel.

**KNIT UNDERWEAR and UNION SUITS**

**"CARTER'S UNDERWEAR, PLEASE."** NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.

**LAUNDRY**

**CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY**, 230 Huntington av.—Ladies' work a specialty; cleaning, dyeing. Tel. 570-K B. B.

**LUNCHEON AND CATERING**

**MCDONALD-WEBER CO.**, 156 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. Order Dept., Oxford 435.

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**S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL BON TON PAT-TEENS** of all kinds drafted and fitted. Forms. 500 Boylston st.

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**THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE** GO TO **HILLSTON'S**, 50 Bowditch st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

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**W. J. GARDNER COMPANY**, 498 Boylston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirrors and frames.

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**JOHN CRAWFORD CO.**, PLUMBER AND GAS FITTERS Est. 1865. 44 Howard St. Tel. 1416 Hay.

**RUBBER STAMPS**

**RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.** UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington St. Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalogue.

**BOSTON****RESTAURANTS**

**WARREN LUNCH**, near Reading Rooms 96 Milk st., Boston. HOME MADE PASTRY.

FOR A GOOD MEAL go to PRESTON'S LUNCH, 1030 Boylston st., Boston.

OAK GROVE CREAMERY CO., opp. Berkely bldg. Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Quick-lunch 11:30 to 2:30 upstairs.

RUBBER STAMPS—DOG COLLARS

**ALLEN BROS.**, 139 Washington st., opp. Adams sq., gateway st., Stencils and Cutters. WE MARK our DOG COLLARS free.

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**CHRISTMAS CARDS AND FOLDERS.** 100 assorted, \$1; Celluloid Lesson Markers, 100 set; catalogue free. JOHN H. TEARLE, 420 Boylston st., Boston.

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CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

**RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS.** Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. **FRANKLIN RUBBER CO.**, 105 Summer st., Boston.

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**LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET.** "HERMONA," ready-to-wear corsets. **MADAM SARA**, Corsetiere, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

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A new line of Kayser's Union Suits, Lisle and Silk. **C. A. BONELLI & CO.**, 270 Massachusetts Ave.

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**A. COYLEN**, 907 Boylston st., Transfer Flower Shop. Roses, Violets, everything that blooms. Phone B. B. 1857.

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**HILL, WELCH CO.**, Housefurnishers and upholsterers. Store on two streets.

MONROE and OXFORD STS.

FOOD STORE

**J. B. BLOOD COMPANY**, "Everything to Eat" Telephone Lynn 2800.

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MONROE and OXFORD STS.

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**SNOOK**, 329 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS

For Day and Evening Wear

GOWNS—TAILORING

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NOVELTY SHOP

**CLARA S. SMITH**, Invites the inspection of the GERMANIANS NOVELTY SHOP, 64 W. Chestnut ave.; exclusive novelties, art needlework, benderfart and gift ideas.

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**W. H. KORTEN**, 900-910 Kester bldg., N. E. cor., Madison st. and Washburn av.

EXCLUSIVE AGENCY for genuine Peete's Front Line Coat which retains their shape permanently under any conditions. Prices \$5.50 to \$10.

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New scientific way, two fittings.

Ladies' plain suits, \$40.00 up.

Misses' plain suits, \$35.00 up.

48 hours notice.

Phone Randolph 1174.

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High Class prepared for Ladies.

Phone Oakland 2282.

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**THE SMART SET CORSET SHOP**, CORSETS FROM FLORENCE WOOD & CO.

94 BROADWAY

Phone Main 6078

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**KADE-O'DD KRAFT SHOP**, Art Novelties, Baskets and Neckwear.

304 Cottage Grove, Drexel Bank Bldg.

HATTS—GOWNS—WRAPS

**MERTON BAILEY**, 4805 Indiana Ave.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

# Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

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"LA BOTTEGA" 28 East 28th St.  
Objects of Art and Reproductions  
Italian Terra Cotta, China, Frames

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ATTORNEY AT LAW  
115 Broadway

### BOOKS

THE BOOKERY PUBLISHING CO.—Books  
manufactured for public and private use.  
12 E. 38th St., N.Y. Tel. Murray Hill 3286.

### BOOKBINDERS

PFISTER'S BOOKBINDING CO., Inc.  
All Kinds of Bookbinding.  
Phone 2390 Mad. Sq. 141 E. 25th St.

### CORSETS

GOSSEND CORSETS  
"They Lay in Front"  
All styles of corsets made to order  
OLMSTEAD CORSET CO., 44 W. 22nd St.

### DENTISTS

DR. CHAS. G. PEASE  
DENTIST IN ALL ITS BRANCHES  
101 West 72nd St. Phone 39 Columbus

### DRESSMAKING

MRS. WILSON, formerly with Mrs. Osborn Co.; original designs; evening and  
afternoon gowns; troisseaux. 26 E. 28th St. Tel. 4663 Mad. Sq.

### GOWNS

COUGHENOUR 29 West 31st St.  
Clearing sales; evening and street gowns.  
My Leader (serge), \$6, formerly \$12.50

### HAIRDRESSING

MISS KRUSE  
Hairstressing and Manicuring Parlors.  
2530 Broadway, N.Y. Tel. River 1751

### INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA SQUARE BUREAU OF INFORMATION Agency. Mary Carter Nelson,  
156 Fifth Ave. Phone 4428 Gramercy.

### LUNCHEON

THE LYNNBURY—22 East 33rd St.,  
Oldest Tea Room in New York. Breakfast,  
lunch, afternoon tea, club dinner.

### MILLINERY

LATEST STYLES—Remodeling. Finest  
materials. Special reductions during mid-  
winter. MISS E. BROWN, 437 5th Ave.  
Room 601.

### PICTURES AND FRAMES

UNIQUE AND ARTISTIC PICTURES and  
framing at extremely low prices. THE  
PICTURECRAFT SHOP, 38 E. 28th St.

### PRINTERS

THE RICHARDSON PRESS  
16 Leonard St. (Phone 950 Franklin.)  
Booklets, Post Cards, Publications.

### THE WILLETT PRESS

5 West 20th St., New York. Printers of  
catalogues, booklets, and job work.

## DENVER, COLO.

### ART GOODS AND PICTURE FRAMES

WM. ROBERTS  
611 15th St. Phone Main 4032.  
Art Goods and Picture Frames

### ART NOVELTIES

Books, Lesson Markers, Mottoes, Pictures  
and Picture Frames. Send attention  
by mail orders. THE ART NOOK, 901  
Gas & Electric bldg., Denver, Colo.

### BOOKBINDING

THE IMETER BOOKBINDING CO.—Blank  
Book Makers, Magazines, Music, Law  
Books and Libraries bound in any style.  
1338 Lawrence st., Denver.

### CREAMERY BUTTER

ASK YOUR GROCER for Peerless Cream-  
ery Butter made by the C. G. CARLSON  
ICE CREAM CO., 1230 13th st.

### DAIRIES

Cosmopolitan Dairy, pure milk and cream.  
Anton A. CURZ, Prop. Phone Champ.  
2738, 5th St. Paul St., Stockyards station.

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E. B. PEIRCE, D. S. S.  
Room 719 Central Savings Bank Building  
Telephone Main 6853

### DEPARTMENT STORES

A. T. LEWIS & SON DRY GOODS CO.  
COR. 16TH AND STOUT STS., DENVER.—The store that recognizes no trans-  
action completed until the customer is  
absolutely satisfied.

### FLORIST

GROSS FLORAL CO.  
136 16th St., Phone Main 3032. Everything  
in flowers. All orders carefully filled.

### FURNITURE

The Cooper & Powell Furniture Co.  
1632-38 California St.  
Tel. Main 930. We Solicit Your Patronage.

### HAIR STORE

HAINES HAIR STORE, 327 16th St.—  
Shampooing, hairdressing and manur-  
ing; all kinds of hair work.

### HAIRING

MICHAEL HEATING CO., 504 15th St.—  
Steam, hot water and hot air. Witt  
Garage Cabs.

### LINENS AND LACES

HEDGCOCK & JONES, 719 16th St.  
For Linens, Laces, Novelties, Forsythe  
Waists and Onyx Hosiery.

### MILLINERY

LA MODE MILLINERY. All prices to suit  
all people. 808 15th St. Also carry hand-  
painted china.

### PICTURES AND FRAMES

UNIQUE AND ARTISTIC PICTURES and  
framing at extremely low prices. THE  
PICTURECRAFT SHOP, 38 E. 28th St.

### PRINTERS

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Booklets, Post Cards, Publications.

### THE WILLETT PRESS

5 West 20th St., New York. Printers of  
catalogues, booklets, and job work.

## DENVER, COL.

### MILLINERY AND FURS

THE LYMAN MILLINERY CO., 1120 16th  
St.—The largest line of popular priced  
Millinery and Furs in Denver; wholesale  
and retail.

### MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

FLORENCE SIEVER MIDDAUGH  
Teacher of Voice  
Studio, 1459 Pennsylvania St. Phone Olive 244

### PHOTOGRAPHER

HIGHEST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS at  
reasonable prices. B. S. HOPKINS,  
1229 16th St. Phone Main 1881.

### PIANOS

PIANOS AND PLAYER PIANOS  
One of Town Customers Solicited  
THE MAPLE MUSIC CO., 412 16th St.

### PRINTING

THE UNION PRINTING CO.  
General Commercial Printers  
Phone Main 5463. 1829-31 Champ St.

### REAL ESTATE

THE W. T. CRAFT REALTY CO.  
1711 Stony St. Phone Main 7373.  
Insurance Loans, Rentals. Estab. 25 years.

### RESTAURANTS

EDELWEISS CAFE AND LUNCH  
ROOM 1619-55 California St.

### ROOFING AND ROOF COATING

ELATERITE Roofing for your roofs and Coating  
for all kinds of roofs. Ask Western  
Elaterite Roofing Co., mfgs., Equitable bldg.

### SHOES AND FURNISHINGS

The Regent Store, Johnson & Macdonald,  
Prop. "At the Loop," 412-414 15th St.  
Men's, women's and children's outfitters.

### STONE CONTRACTORS

HERBERT MANN  
1st and Harrison Streets  
All Kinds of Concrete and Stone Work

### TAILORS

NATHAN BROS.  
201-204 Colorado Building  
Denver, Col.

### VACUUM CLEANER

CARLTON VACUUM CLEANER  
Rooms 360-361 Union Oil Bldg.  
7th and Spring, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Home Phone A 3707. Established 1888

### WATERSHED

PAUL ELDER'S Book and Art Store—  
"The most beautiful and interesting in  
America." 229 Grant av.

### BOOKS

C. H. BRIDGEN—High class watch re-  
pairing at reasonable prices. 428 So.  
Broadway. P. 117, Main 6459.

### AND hand them out to every individual who should come with a sack of corn, a bale of cotton, a mortgage on real estate or any sort of collateral security.

**MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE**—The Pres-  
ident's cabinet is the national council of  
officers. There are paid teachers for  
that. Evening is the family's recre-  
ation time, and it usually turns out, that  
father or mother get through with the  
questions asked them by their studying  
children as speedily as possible. . . .  
Thus considered, the layman also may  
join in the applause of the proposition to  
limit the study of school children at  
night. There are enough other things to  
teach in the home without adding those  
of the school room.

**NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE**—A re-  
port is becoming current, with what  
foundation is not known, that the next  
Congress, probably in its special session,  
which is to be held next spring, as soon  
as possible after the presidential inaugura-  
tion, is going to take up the  
money question and provide a system by  
which the stock of current funds can be  
increased when needed to prevent peri-  
ods of financial panics, which from time  
to time overtake the business of the  
country. Congress has been working at  
the problem for years upon the plan of  
proposed great central bank, in which  
all the other banks are to hold stock and  
into which the national treasury is to  
deposit money on security furnished by  
the central bank. Through these means  
the numerous national banks will be able  
to borrow money from the central bank  
by pledging stocks and bonds of solvent  
corporations and other acceptable securi-  
ties and therewith meet the demands of  
depositors and good customers. The  
trouble in a financial stress period is not  
that there is no money, but that it is im-  
possible under the circumstances to get  
money on any security whatever, as it  
may be shut up in the national treas-  
ury or cornered by great speculators. The  
American people have constantly opposed  
the central bank idea, because they  
believe such an institution would be used  
and controlled in the interest of a few  
New York syndicate of bankers and capital-  
ists, so that general business in a time of  
great financial pressure would get no  
benefit. . . . The American people believe  
that the government of their great nation,  
with its sovereign powers and the vast  
aggregate wealth of its people, can  
create unlimited quantities of money out  
of nothing, or what is the same thing,  
out of paper. According to this popular  
notion, all that the government has to do  
is to print paper notes by the bale,  
by the carload also with the national  
stamp on them they will be as good as  
gold or better, since there are persons  
who believe that gold is rapidly becom-  
ing worthless. This assumed ability to  
create money out of paper in unlimited  
quantities is said to be the plan for cur-  
ing our financial panics, to be proposed  
by the next Congress, and it is much the  
same as the scheme on which the greenback  
party, that rose up like a mushroom  
some years ago, was based. It was  
proposed that the government should  
load up the treasury with paper notes

**CARNEGIE OIL PAINTING EXHIBIT DATES ANNOUNCED**

PITTSBURGH—John W. Beatty, director of fine arts, Carnegie Institute, announces the dates for the seventeenth annual international exhibition of paintings in oil at the Carnegie Institute. Entry blanks must be received from America on or before March 10, 1913, and from Europe on or before February 28, 1913: Collection dates and agents in Europe—Feb. 12-15, 1913: London, Dicksee & Co., 7 Duke street, St. James, S. W.; Paris, Paul Navez, 26, rue Blanche; Munich, Gebrüder Wetzel, Schützenstrasse, 5; The Hague, G. Ridderhof, Zeestraat, 32; Edinburgh, Aitken Dott & Son, 26 South Castle street; Glasgow, Robert Macindoe, 145 West Regent street; Feb. 5-8, Rome, Ad Roeter, Franz & Figli, 20 via Condotti; Venice, Fischer & Rechsteiner, 4700 Ponte delle Galatte. Collection dates and agents in America—March 12-15, 1913: New York city, W. S. Budworth & Son, 424 West Fifty-second street; Philadelphia, Charles F. Haslett, 1822 Chestnut street; Boston, Steedman & Wilder, Trinity place; Chicago, W. Scott Thurber, 203 Michigan boulevard; Cincinnati, Traxel & Mass, 208 West Fourth street; March 20-22:

Pittsburgh, J. J. Gillespie & Co., 422 Wood street.

The international jury will meet here  
on April 3, 1913, and the international  
exhibition will be held as follows: Press  
view, April 23; opening of exhibition, April 24; closing of exhibition, June 30.

## LOS ANGELES, CAL.

### ARTS AND CRAFTS

QUARTERLY COVERS, Lesson Markers,  
Books, Mottoes, etc. ROOK AND ART  
SHOP, 329 H. W. Hellberg bldg.

### ART GALLERY

KANST ART GALLERIES—Pictures, Frames  
and Moldings, 642 So. Spring St., Los  
Angeles, Cal. Bridgeway 2334. P. 2703.

### ART GLASS

F. 1177 LOS ANGELES ART GLASS CO.  
Main 1177

### ART GLASS

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE—Home cooked  
meals, Bread, cakes and pastry sold at  
counter. See Third ave.

### BOOK AND ART SHOP

BOOKS, Mottoes, Cards, Pictures, Lesson  
Markers, etc. THE BOOK AND ART  
SHOP, 102 H. W. Hellberg bldg.

### BAKERY

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE—Home cooked  
meals, Bread, cakes and pastry sold at  
counter. See Third ave.

### CAFE

BUNCH OF GRAPES CAFE  
Cobb Bldg.

### CAFETERIA

BIRD'S CAFETERIA—Opposite Postoffice  
Union Street - - - Opposite Postoffice

*For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.*

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

BLACKSMITH wanted, thoroughly experienced for machine forging, STANHOPE FORCE & MACHINE CO., 49 Landgrave st., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2600. 10

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER wanted; steady work for the right man, STANHOPE FORCE & MACHINE CO., 49 Landgrave st., Cambridge, Mass. 10

TOY MANUFACTURER, bakery, Apply to HOWE MAN'S BAKERY, Plants' 208 Central St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 10

CAPABLE MAN wanted to assist in care of boys and to work on farm; only a strictly temperate man of absolutely good habits very essential; will pay highest wages to best farmers; somewhat accustomed to carpenter work, house painting, care of animals or apple trees; address G. R. RINES 529 Congress st., Portland, Me. 9

FIVE REED FARMERS IN NEW ENGLAND wanted for term of years, on my farm, located in New England. Good habits very essential; will pay highest wages to best farmers; somewhat accustomed to carpenter work, house painting, care of animals or apple trees; address G. R. RINES 529 Congress st., Portland, Me. 9

LINOTYPE MACHINIST—OPERATOR wanted; permanent position; state wages, speed, references; experience, models wanted; address LEADER SPEED, Maynard, Mass. 10

MACHINIST—experienced all-round machinist wanted, Apply to STANHOPE FORGE & MACHINE CO., 49 Lansdowne st., Cambridge, Mass. 10

MAN TO WAIT ON TRADE and make him of general usefulness; references required; THE J. & A. ERFLICH CO., 247 Washington st., Roxbury, Mass. 10

NEAT, CAPABLE MAN of good habits to care for furnace and sidewall for rent of basement room; references required; MRS. R. J. DAY, 169 Massachusetts av., Boston. 10

OFFICE POSITION IS OFFERED a young man of good appearance who has a certain amount of experience and favorable opportunity to make good; small salary to start; call only between 12 m. and 1 p.m. to 8, BUCKLIN & CO., 141 Milk st., Boston. 10

WANTED—Engraver who can also sell goods, to work in department store; state salary; J. S. WEBER, 8 Sylvan av., New Haven, Conn. 10

WANTED—Bright boy for errands; M. GOLDSTEIN, Tailor, 68 Huntington av., Boston. 10

WANTED—First-class cylinder feeders, Apply R. S. PECK & CO., 26-28 High st., Hartford, Conn. 10

WANTED—All-around experienced cook, committee to work 40 or 50 meals in small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required; Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass. 10

A YOUNG Protestant boy of good appearance, bright and active, for office work; Apply to JNO. K. ALLEN, Adj't. Monitor, Office, cor. Falmouth and 84 Milk st., Boston. 10

—HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT-HOUSEKEEPER wanted in family of 2 adults in suburbs; some driving necessary; state telephone; Addressee W. J. SLADE, P. O. Box 3025, Boston. 10

BINDERY GIRLS wanted; hand folders and girls to learn; steady work at good wages; Apply to C. H. DILLON, 125 Highland St., Cambridge, Mass. 10

GENERAL housework maid wanted; small wash, no cooking, convenient house; T-4 Newton st., 837-W. MRS. STUART PRICE, 33 Waldron road, Newton Highfield. 10

GENERAL HOUSEWIFE (Maid) (Protestant) wanted in family of 2 adults; good plain cook; Address MRS. J. WALLACE ALLEN, 26 Columbia pk., Haverhill, Mass. 10

WANTED—For apartment, week days between 12 and 6 o'clock; good money answering telephone and door, and light housework; wages \$5. Applicants may call on MRS. LORD, Hotel Empire, 333 Cornhill, Boston. Tel. 10-2200. 10

STRONG, CAPABLE WHITE WOMAN (35 or under) for general housework; good plain cook; references required; MRS. E. M. DODGE, 115 Chestnut st., Roxbury, Mass. 10

WANTED—Young Protestant girl (white) of good character to assist with the care of a 6-year-old girl; hours daily from 2 to 6 p.m.; to be up at 5 a.m.; to go to a high school or young college girl; apply mornings. MRS. GERTRUDE BARR, 172 Mason ter., Brookline, Mass. 10

WANTED—Capable Protestant young woman for house and laundry work; good home for the right one; MRS. A. R. RILEY, 78 Gainsborough st., Boston. 10

WANTED—First-class maid and pastry cook (colored); call 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., HARIETT PINCKNEY, 18 Greenwich st., Roxbury, Mass. 10

WANTED—Experienced girl who can go about in family of 4; Apply in the morning to Suite 2, 88 Gardner St., Alston, Mass., or call Brighton 1646-W. 12

WANTED—Experienced waist finisher; good pay and nice season to right party; Apply to JNO. K. HENNY, 120 Massachusetts av., Room 403, Boston. 10

WANTED—For general house-work in family of four, a competent, neat and reliable colored maid; best of references required; MRS. E. M. DODGE, 115 Chestnut st., Roxbury, Mass. 10

WANTED—Maid for general housework; 2 in family; one to go home nights. Apply to MRS. J. M. FAIRBROTHER, 435 Columbus rd., Dorchester, Mass. 10

WANTED—Cook and second girl in family of 4; good cooking; white; good references preferred; good wages; call Saturday or Sunday evening; E. S. LITCHFIELD, 86 Powell st., Brookline, Mass. 10

YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN (18) for house and laundry work; good home for the right one; MRS. A. R. RILEY, 78 Gainsborough st., Boston. 10

WANTED—First-class maid and pastry cook (colored); call 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., HARIETT PINCKNEY, 18 Greenwich st., Roxbury, Mass. 10

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YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN to assist in small family; wages good; good references exchanged; MOSES SMITH, 19 Prospect Hill av., Somerville, Mass. 10

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ARLIE AND EXPERIENCED TRANSLATOR and tutor of Spanish wished work afternoons or evenings; references; LEAVITT & WRIGHT, 16 Grays Hall, Cambridge, Mass. 10

ACCOUNTANT, 48, married, residence Woodsville, N. H.; willing to do good references; experience; \$2000 per year; mention 5412, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2900. 10

A MIDDLE-AGED man with advertising also writing ability; desire to work; there is opportunity for advancement; E. RAULI, 26 Beech st., Roslindale, Mass. 10

A FIRST-CLASS MAN (colored) wants work taking care of horses etc. SAN GRIFFITH, III Washington st., Boston. 9

A GOOD AND RELIABLE COLORED CHEF would like position in a family or a clubhouse, or to cook for a dinner by arrangement; good references; CHARLES J. WATKINS, 218 Northampton st., Boston. Please answer by mail. 11

AMBITIONOUS YOUNG MAN (23) desires city work; willing to do part work; References: G. W. WILLIAM VATCHER, 71 Wellington Hill av., Dorchester, Mass. 10

CLERK—WANTED—A single, well-qualified, good references and experience; \$300 per week; mention 5308, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2900. 10

CHORE MAN—Age 45, married, residing; willing to do part work; best of references; Address LOUIS L. FRANKS, 11 Village st., Cambridge. 10

CHIEF ENGINEER (45), married, responsible afternoons or evenings; references; No. 844, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2900. 10

MACHINIST (29), single, residence Athol; good references and experience; prefer location eastern or central Mass.; \$12 week; mention 844, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2900. 10

MACHINIST (26), married, no children, strictly temperate; best of references; desire position as lumberman; good references; Address GEORGE HANLEY, II Rutland st., Boston. 10

COOK—Colored woman, first class美誉; \$12 week; mention 844, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2900. 10

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# Latesf Market Reports :: Investment News

## SPRUCE LUMBER HOLDS STEADY AND SAWS ARE KEPT BUZZING

News About Other Classes of Building Materials Is Most Encouraging—Plain Oak Is in Demand—Hardwood Merchants Are Encouraged

For spruce lumber the demand experienced by wholesalers is more or less steady. The retailers are known to be doing a fairly good business, but they are not buying much. The manufacturers still report that orders may be few, but that they are quite numerous enough, nevertheless, to keep their saws buzzing. There will not be any important additions to the list until after the first real snowfall. Just how much the output will then be increased is still doubtful. There is a good deal of talk about the curtailment of winter operations this season because of the difficulty about finding men to go into the woods.

The New Brunswick manufacturers are not having quite so much trouble about securing ears. The last 10 days or so have witnessed quite an appreciable improvement in this respect.

The buying of frames is still very conservative. There is not so much new building in progress as not long ago it was hoped there would be at this time, although for the last month of the year the weather is simply ideal for outdoor work. There is no frost in the ground to interfere with the digging of foundations. Then, too, as noted before, the retailers when they get an order for a frame decline to buy it if they can make what lumber they have on hand do. Every one admits this to be true. In the price there has not been any change. The mills are not shading \$26.

Improvement in the demand for random is reported by some houses, but prices do not change much. For 2x4 \$22.50 is asked by most sellers, but there has been business very recently at as much as \$23. On the other hand a large mill selling the retail trade direct is not asking more than \$22. For the other widths under 7 inches \$21.50 is generally asked, but there are sometimes sales of 2x5 and 2x6 at \$21. For 2x8 the prices are just as they were, viz., \$23 and \$23.50. There is no change either for the demand or for the prices of 2x10 or 2x12.

In eastern hemlock boards, clipped there has again been business. A buyer can hardly hope today to purchase for less. The \$23.50 quotation has not yet completely disappeared, but the retailer who has an order accepted now at those figures has reason to congratulate himself, for the confidence of manufacturers is constantly increasing. Spruce covering boards continue easily to command \$21.50 and even \$22 is occasionally obtained. The reason for this extravagant price is not to be found in an extraordinarily active demand but in an unusually light supply. For No. 2 matched spruce boards 12, 14 and 16 feet, \$24 is not now at all uncommon price.

For 1½-inch laths the demand is not described as brisk, but it is of quite sufficient importance, nevertheless, to care for all that are being offered, and the price keeps firm as a rock so far at \$4.50. There are reports now and then of sales at appreciably more, and it is possible that some of them are true, but the price at which the vast majority of orders are put through is \$4.50. For 1½-inch laths orders have been taken at \$4 and \$4.10, but it takes a good man to take the higher price. Certain dealers are still asking \$4.25, but except for laths so wide that they might pass for 1¾, it is impossible to get so much.

The available supply of white cedar shingles is still very light, and merchants with first-class brands to offer say that they have no difficulty at all about securing the prices quoted. The rumor of two large firms conceding does not appear to rest on any solid foundation. One of the houses has not any to offer at any price so far as can be ascertained, and the other professes to be holding firm. The red cedar situation is spoken of as slightly better than it was 10 days ago. It is thought to be very doubtful if any can be bought today at the extreme low figures quoted last week.

Unusually unfavorable conditions in the Maine woods, and the scarcity of men for the lumber camps will have a strong tendency to decrease the timber cut along the St. John waters in northern Maine. On the St. John river in Maine there are but few of the lumbering camps that have a full crew of men, and it seems to be impossible to get them. Wages are from \$32 to \$38 a month with board. The Stetson Cutler Company of St. John will have about 15,000,000 feet of Maine logs for their mill. W. H. Cunliffe's Sons of Ft. Kent are operating on the Allagash to the extent of about 6,000,000 feet, which will go to St. John. Albert L. Currier of Seven Islands and Arthur L. Noble of Fredericton are cutting on the upper St. John waters for the Stetson Cutler Company, and expect to take out five and four million feet respectively. It is quite possible that the St. John Lumber Company which has the large plant at Van Buren will not cut the 40,000,000 that it planned earlier in the season. Its operators are at work now and it may be that the full amount will be taken out before cutting ceases. Charles E. Jones of St. Francis is cutting about 6,000,000 feet, part of which will go to the St. John Lumber Company, and part of which he will use in his shingle mill at St. Francis. John L. WHEELock of St. John plantation is cutting about 2,000,000 feet which will go to the St. John Lumber Company.

All lumbering records for the northwestern part of Maine will be broken, this year, however, and a large part of

## DIVIDEND PAYMENTS OF STEAMSHIP LINES FOR THE HALF YEAR

Interesting Feature Is the Return of the Mallory Line to the Dividend-Paying Class

## EARNINGS GROWING

The operating companies of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies steamship lines have just declared their semi-annual dividends, completing the return to the parent company from its subsidiaries for the current fiscal year to end the last of this month. The dividends declared are one of 1 per cent by the Clyde, another of ½ per cent by the Mallory and a third of 1 per cent by the New York & Cuba Mail (Ward line).

The Clyde has been continuously in the dividend class since the company was formed more than five years ago and its December dividend contrasts with 1½ per cent paid in June, making 2½ per cent for the year. The Mallory made its initial distribution of 1 per cent this last June and has now voted to pay half that amount, making 1½ per cent for the 12 months. The Porto Rico line has paid no dividend this year.

The interesting feature of these dividends is the 1 per cent paid by the Ward line. It has been four years since Ward line paid a dividend and then it made by a single distribution. In other words, the company has come back into the dividend class at a rather unexpected time and will probably continue to distribute some return to the parent organization for the next year or two at least. Despite competition and slow freight rates, its earnings have been slowly improving.

These three dividends call for a total of \$40,000, of which \$40,000 will come from the Clyde, \$70,000, \$70,000 from the Mallory and \$20,000 from the Ward. Six months ago the parent organization received \$350,000 in dividends.

The six months interest on the Atlantic, Gulf collateral trust 5s calls for about \$325,000, so that the December distribution will provide \$85,000 above the January dividend payment.

Atlantic, Gulf receives a considerable source of revenue from interest and dividends on miscellaneous investments.

Last year the total was \$167,276 and will not be materially smaller this year.

It seems likely, therefore, that this steamship consolidation will end its fiscal period the last of this month with a surplus above the interest on its bonds of \$200,000 to \$250,000. Taking in the undivided earnings of its subsidiaries the balance above interest charges will probably be nearer \$400,000.

The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines income account of subsidiary companies for the month of September and the nine months ended Sept. 30, last, shows the following changes when compared with last year:

	1911	Increase
Oper and other inc.	\$1,267,863	\$8,828
Other expenses.....	1,212,873	\$1,203
Total income.....	105,989	*57,027
<i>Less int on underlying 4% recd pd or accrued</i>		
	132,380	4,308
Net income.....	28,390	*61,330
<i>From Jan 1 to Sept. 30</i>		
Oper and other income.....	13,267,099	702,602
Oper expense.....	11,551,411	908,670
Total income.....	1,715,687	*206,067
<i>Less int on underlying 4% recd pd or accrued</i>		
	1,183,221	27,644
Net income.....	32,455	*233,712
<i>Decrease</i>		

## ASKS TO ISSUE BONDS AND STOCK

The West End Street Railway Company has petitioned the Massachusetts railroad commission for authority to issue \$600,000 20-year 5 per cent bonds and 4,400 additional shares of common stock, the latter to be sold at public auction. The proceeds will be used to reimburse the Boston Elevated Company for improvements on the West End's property from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912, amounting to \$892,671.

## OJIBWAY ASSESSMENT

The Ojibway Mining Company has called an assessment of \$1 a share, payable Dec. 10, making \$15 paid in.

1½ and 1½-inches, \$91@93; plain oak, 1-inch, \$30@63; 1¼ and 1½-inch, \$62@65.

Ash, brown, 1-inch, \$34@56; 1½, 1½-inches, \$60@61.

Basswood, 1-inch, \$43@45.

Birch, red, 1-inch, \$35@58; sap, 1-inch, \$43@45.

Cherry, 1-inch, \$95@100; 1½ and 1½-inches, \$105@110; 2-inch, \$115@120.

Chestnut, 1-inch, \$53@55.

Maple, 1-inch, \$39@41.

Whitewood, 1-inch, \$61@63.

WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, \$100@103; 4-inch, \$120.

Selects, 4-4, \$87; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$90; 2½ and 3-inch, \$105; 4-inch, \$115.

Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, \$75; 2-inch, \$78; 2½ and 3-inch, \$95.

No. 1 cuts, 4-4-inch, \$55; 5-4-inch, \$64; 6-4-inch, \$65; 3-4-inch, \$68; 2½ and 3-inch, \$90.

Stained saps, 1 to 2-inch, \$50@60.

Shaky clears, 1 to 2-inch, \$40@60.

Barn board, 10-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$4; 8-inch, D. & M. No. 1, \$30; 8-inch, D. & M. No. 2, \$34; 10-inch, D. & M. No.

1, \$35.50.

HARDWOODS

1s and 2s

Oak, white, quartered, 1-inch, \$89@91; 2, \$35.50.

## CHARTERS GRANTED NEW CORPORATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters were issued last week to the following new business corporations:

The Worcester Unit Brick & Tile Company, Boston, \$50,000; Albert G. Bunker, James A. Sleeper, R. E. Fraser, Phelps Bros. Company, Boston, hay and grain, \$25,000; Roland Litchfield, Charles H. Dow, Pauline H. Simons, Marion E. Pike.

Elson Art Publication Company, Belmont, \$50,000; Alfred W. Elson, Benjamin F. Elson.

Holyoke Hotel Company, \$225,000; Nathan P. Avery, Alexander Macaulan, Joseph F. Ranger, J. Lewis Wyckoff, Reuben C. Winchester, William D. Judd, Fred F. Partridge, Henry G. Sears, Frank B. Towne, Harry J. Bardwell, Thomas S. Childs, Ernest H. Friedrich.

Slattery Bros. Automobile Company, Worcester, \$10,000; William J. Slattery, John McCoy Slattery, Mary J. McCoy.

Dixon, Walsh & Nicholson Company, Worcester, garage, \$10,000; William T. Walsh, Albert P. Nicholson, Melvin E. Dixon.

Peerless Leather Company, Lynn, \$50,000; John T. Gallagher, William W. Walsh, Richard F. Walsh.

Simplex Automobile Agency, Inc., Brookline, \$30,000; Harry A. Clapp, Harry McCaffrey.

Pine Grove Floral Corporation, Lynn, \$10,000; Reuben G. York, Ellen D. York, Frederick Southworth.

The Columbia Company, Inc., Boston and Newport, R. I., amusements, \$20,000; Arthur W. Hubbard, Thomas D. Soder, Laurd B. Hubbard.

Wellington Barber Company, Boston, \$25,000; Frank D. Sullivan, Edwin B. Silliman, Charles F. Johnson, Jr.

Home Investment Company, Worcester, \$100,000; Edward A. Brodeur, N. Oliver Simard, Walter W. Clark.

Interstate Publishing Company, Boston, \$30,000; Maurice C. Walter, Harley L. Prentiss, David J. Donahue.

Hewitt-Gottfried Company, Inc., Boston, \$40,000; Clinton E. Hewitt, Israel G. Gottfried, William I. Schell.

Boston Map Mounting Service, Inc., Boston, \$30,000; Edward C. Donnelly, Charles T. Donnelly, Frederick L. Dennelly.

Plymouth County Cranberry Company, Middleboro, \$50,000; William M. Hawkins, Albert A. Thomas, Arthur L. Briggs.

Pfister & Vogel Company, Boston, leather, \$25,000; Fred Vogel, Jr., Charles F. Pfister, August H. Vogel.

Blake Spark Plug Company, Boston, \$100,000; Frank R. Blake, Amasa C. Gould.

Lynn Clothing Company, \$10,000; Morris Newmark, Walter Cohen, Carrie Newmark, Anna Cohen.

Bradley & Leavitt Counter Company, Haverhill, \$150,000; William C. Bradley, Hyman Leavitt, Edward R. Hale.

Hersom & Company, Inc., Cambridge, teamings, \$30,000; Ernest L. Hersom, Edward W. Preble, John A. Odde.

The Edward Vroom Company, Boston, theatricals, \$20,000; Edward Vroom, Gertrude Vroom, Charles A. Dooley.

The Reynolds Chocolate Company, Somerville, \$100,000; Milton H. Reynolds, John T. Burnett, George S. Inniss, Seth T. Gano.

American Coat & Linen Supply Company, Boston, \$10,000; James L. Perrotti, Nicolo Sacco, Abraham Fingold, Jacob M. Wilson, Benjamin Bernstein.

J. S. Sieve Company, Boston, machinery, \$20,000; Jacob S. Sieve, Leo S. Sieve, Leo J. Altman, Abraham Hammel.

Stanley Wood Grain Company, Taunton, \$10,000; H. Stanley Wood, Charles R. Borden, William A. Walker, George H. Schefer.

American Coke & Charcoal Company, Salem, \$90,000; Jacob Machinsky, Hyman Freedberg, Esther B. Livingston.

Northampton Produce Company, \$15,000; Eugene Babbitt, Ralph H. Clark, Clayton S. Parsons.

The Stevenson-Meehan Company, Worcester, printers, \$50,000; Walter Stevenson, Cahill J. Meehan, Cherylon E. Moore.

Bay State Motor & Yacht Club, Inc., Nahant, \$25,000; Albert L. Rowell, Wallace N. Wright, Walter H. Southwick.

Economic Steel Rack Company, Boston, \$25,000; Russell M. Soule, Charles J. Brown, Elbridge G. Davis.

Watts Detective Agency, Inc., Boston, \$25,000; William B. Watts, C. Clifford Watts, John J. Powers.

Locke Engine Stop & Valve Company, Salem, \$90,000; Nathaniel C. Locke, Charles C. Smith, S. Locke Archer.

K. C. Andrews & Eagles Co., Cambridge, painters, \$100,000; Everett C. Andrews, H. Russell Lynn, Edna S. Lynn, Cyrus A. Eagles, Henry T. Grundy.

Boynton & Plummer, Inc., Worcester, machinery, \$15,000; William J. H. Nourse, Matthew G. Fitzpatrick, Fergus A. Easton.

REPORT OF COTTON GINNED

WASHINGTON—A special census bureau cotton report estimates that the number of bales ginned to Dec.

# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## ROOT CAUSE OF ANTAGONISM TO HOME RULE STATED AS DISTRUST OF CATHOLIC CHURCH

Capt. James Craig, M. P., One of the Most Earnest Advocates of Unionism in Ulster, Gives Monitor Views on Irish Question

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Capt. James Craig, who for many years has been one of the most earnest advocates of Unionism in Ulster, and whose beautiful place Craigavon in the County Down has been the scene of more than one historic gathering in the history of the present campaign against home rule, has represented the eastern division of County Down since 1906.

Captain Craig is a busy man, yet he found time recently to receive representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the House of Commons, and to give his views as to the present position of the home rule question. The first thing that impresses one in a conversation with Captain Craig is his earnestness, his kindness of thought towards his opponents, and his full appreciation of what he conceives to be the root causes of the present great controversy.

Captain Craig expressed himself as knowing The Christian Science Monitor well; copies of it, he said, had been sent to him from many different places on both sides of the Atlantic. He expressed most cordial appreciation of the work and aims of the paper and of its methods, and then for nearly an hour, seated in one of the embrasures of the beautifully groined lobby of the House, Captain Craig spoke on the subject which he has made in such a special way his own.

### Position Difficult

"The present position of the bill," he said, "is more than difficult to gauge. I can give my personal speculations on the matter, but the whole thing is fast losing coherence. Whether it is that the government think they are just making use of the Nationalist party, or the Nationalist party think they are just making use of the government; whether the Nationalist party any longer seriously even want home rule; whether they would not really feel relieved if it was after all thrown out, are all ways of viewing the question which have more than a little justification."

"A story which was told to me the other day by a missionary just returned from India rather illustrates what I mean. He said that when he first settled in his district he found that every morning the compound of his bungalow was full of snakes, and that no matter how many he destroyed it was always the same, in spite of the fact that the compounds of all the native bungalows around him were quite free in this respect. At last, he spoke to one of his native neighbors on the subject, and, although at first very unwilling to speak, he at last told him the reason. 'Well,' he admitted, 'with us the snake is sacred, and we dare not destroy it, but we know it is not sacred with you, and that you will; therefore, early morning we take the snakes out of our compound and drop them into yours.'

### Home Rule Not Wanted

"That," continued Captain Craig, "illustrates my point. Whether the Irish Roman Catholics really want home rule is a question I have been asked again and again, and I always reply, knowing Ireland as I do, 'No,' most emphatically. And now, today, if I am asked, Do the Nationalist party want home rule, I shall feel inclined to answer, 'No,' but they dare not say so. To them it is sacred, and

yet I am not sure that they are not dropping it, clause by clause, into the Unionist compound."

"Men like Mr. Redmond, and I do not blame them, who have devoted their lives to this question, want home rule and want it badly, and it is my impression that they would accept any form of home rule that could be given that name, but the rank and file of the Irish Nationalist party, those 70 men, represented to the English public as 'Nationalist stalwarts burning with the generous desire of a people awakening to freedom,' desire it really little enough, and they know that their constituents, with prosperity increasing on every side, desire it still less. Why?" said Captain Craig earnestly, "if these people were really what they are represented to be, really a people imbued deeply and individually with national aspiration, they would be over here in thousands. No, they do not want it, and they would say so if they were free to express their real feelings."

### Church Is Barrier

Here The Christian Science Monitor representative inquired from Captain Craig what he considered, all mere party issues on one side, to be the real fundamental objection to home rule from the Ulster man's point of view, and the Monitor representative recalled a remark made to him by a prominent Unionist in Belfast some months ago, to the effect that he knew that Irishmen could govern themselves, that in America and the colonies they held high places in almost every legislature, and that he would vote for home rule without a moment's hesitation if it were not for the Roman Catholic church.

"Well," said Captain Craig, "facts are stubborn things and we try to appeal only to facts if for nothing else because we find them sufficient. The history of the Latin countries speaks for itself, and needs no special application from me to make it opposite to the prospect in Ireland under similar conditions. Believe me we do know what we are talking about, and I do not speak with any bitterness when I say, that wherever enlarged public powers have been granted in the south and west, in local councils of all kinds, the Roman Catholic church has quickly found means of dominating the situation, and business methods, are in every direction overridden by considerations of clerical policy, sometimes of the meanest and most paltry description. And then the effect on the people as a whole, look how it all makes for stagnation and lethargy and hopelessness."

"Let me give you a simple illustration, which will do more to make the position clear than a great deal of explanation. In the north, as a result of the working of the Unionist land act, a tenant obtains a reduction in his rent. Immediately he sets about improving his homestead, takes things on a more prosperous appearance, old thatch is removed and slates put on, fences are mended and gates repaired. He has the money to spend and he spends it.

### Extortion Alleged

Now what happens in the south and west? Immediately a man's rent is reduced the priest hears of it, and he makes it a ground, especially if there are any signs of increased prosperity,

## PRESENT POSITION OF HOME RULE BILL CALLED DIFFICULT TO JUDGE BECAUSE INCOHERENT



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)

**Capt. James Craig, J. P., member of Parliament for East Division, County Down, Ireland**

for further demands, which often amount to as much as 30 per cent of such reduction, and he would invariably obtain what he wants if it were not for one thing, for the fact that the man, taught by bitter experience, tides his money. That is to say he is careful to keep up as poor an appearance as possible, to put nothing into repairs, and to plead poverty at every turn.

This leads me to the most important point of all in our argument against home rule. If there is one thing more than another which strikes the impartial investigator in Ireland, it is the contrast between the Roman Catholic in the north and the south. In the south and west, he is as I have described, but in the north, where he has on all sides the moral stiffening of the Protestant example and local government, he too becomes more self-respecting, more independent, more inclined to freedom, and less tolerant of priestly domination. And nowhere in Ireland, in spite of such periodic outbreaks as the shipwrecks, which as you know were the retaliation for the Castle Dawson outrages, are Roman Catholics better governed or happier and more prosperous than in Ulster. Again look at the facts.

### Police Figures Compared

"Take Thoms' directory, and in that you will find that in Protestant-governed Ulster where the cruel position of Roman Catholics has been so often described, the number of police per 10,000 of the population is 12 as against England's 14. Then if you draw a circle round Ulster, and extend it outwards in waves as it were over Ireland, in each succeeding wave you will find an increase of police per population until in County Clare it reaches a total of 46 per 10,000 and in the East Riding of Galway no less than 48 per 10,000 of the population, the record figures for the United Kingdom.

**QUEUES MAKE ISSUE IN CHINA'S GOVERNMENT**

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China.—A bill to make queue cutting compulsory was brought into the national council recently, and a heated discussion took place on the second section of the bill, which provides that those who wear queues are to be suspended from enjoying their public rights.

The elections for the National Assembly are approaching, and this would have meant the disenfranchising of a large number of persons. The absurdity of making the adoption of a fashion in hair dressing the qualification for the vote occurred to many of the members, but no decision was arrived at before the close of the sitting.

On the following day, however, the President issued a mandate stating that the wearing of queues could not be considered in the nature of an offense, but that at the same time it was the duty of all officials to encourage its discontinuance.

**AUSTRALIA PLANS FOR VOTERS**

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—It has been officially estimated that for the appeal to the elections next year it will be necessary to print no fewer than 12,000,000 federal ballot papers. There are only some 2,500,000 persons entitled to vote, but in order that there may be no shortage of ballot papers at any one of the polling booths, it has been considered advisable to print 3,000,000. It will be necessary to prepare separate papers for the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Referendum.

## DOCTORS DECLINING GOVERNMENT TERMS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The latest offer of Mr. Lloyd-George to the doctors has been refused, with the result that something like a deadlock is inevitable. At a meeting of the British Medical Association it was determined, by an overwhelming majority, to decline to accept service under the act on Mr. Lloyd-George's terms.

As Mr. Lloyd-George has raised his terms repeatedly to meet the doctors' requirements it is clear that some other arrangement will have to be arrived at, in the shape of the institution of government medical service, or else that this particular section of the bill will have to be dropped; this decision the government will have to take in the immediate future.

## RHODESIANS CALL FOR NEW REGIME

(Special to the Monitor)

BULUWAYO, South Africa.—The Southern Rhodesian League, the object of which is to preserve the autonomy of Southern Rhodesia until the inhabitants should decide otherwise, as well as the maintenance of English as the official language of the country, has issued a manifesto in favor of the establishment of representative government in 1914.

The scheme includes the administration of the country by a governor and a nominated executive, and that the legislative power should be vested in an assembly consisting of the executive and not less than 15 members.

## ANGLO-RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH RATE CALLED TOO HIGH

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The high telegraph rate which still prevails between Russia and the United Kingdom, it is hoped, forms the subject of inquiry at the next international telegraph congress, and meanwhile it is proposed that the question should be considered at the international bureau at Berne.

All European interstate rates were lowered at former congresses. The Anglo-Russian rate, however, has remained at 18 kopecks (4½d.) per word, as originally fixed on the basis of the equivalent value of the Russian kopeck and the British farthing.

## QUEENSLAND BANK DEPOSITS GROW

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—The great improvement that has taken place in connection with the savings bank business in Queensland is strikingly exemplified by the figures of five years ago and the present time. In September, 1907, the amount at credit of depositors was £4,658,000, whereas at the end of last year it had grown to £7,525,425.

## ITALIAN TRADE COMPARED

(Special to the Monitor)

GENOA, Italy.—The official returns of imports and exports for the first 10 months of 1912 show that the value of the former was £116,448,015, and the value of the latter £70,869,488. The imports, when compared with the corresponding period of last year, show an increase of £4,679,636 and the exports an increase of £4,817,253.

## COOPERATIVE WORK IN INDIA GROWS FAST AND HELPS FARMERS

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—At the conference of registrars of cooperative credit societies, the president was able to give a very satisfactory review of the progress in the establishment of these societies in different parts of the country.

Since 1906 the number of societies has risen from 843 to 8177 and the number of members from 19,000 to 403,000, and this increase, although rapid, has been generally speaking, of a sound and definite character, indicating that the cooperative movement has come to stay, and that it has been able to command in a great degree the confidence of the agriculturists who, on a low computation, save a debt of 10 per cent per annum on the sums they borrow from the societies, as compared with what they would incur in borrowing the same amount from the money lenders.

These sums have already begun to be counted in tens of millions of rupees and the direct financial advantage is not the only benefit ensuing from this cooperative system, for in one district alone the number of civil cases shows a decrease of 1100, a condition of things which the judicial authorities ascribe to the institution of the cooperative credit societies. Indeed, many of those who are acquainted with the life of the cultivators in this country believe that the agricultural and cooperative departments are making a deeper impression on the life of the people than any of the other measures which the government are engaged in promoting.

## WELSH NAMES PUZZLE OFFICIAL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The chancellor of the exchequer, wearing the black and gold robes of his office, presided in the lord chief justice's court at the nomination of the sheriffs for England and Wales. Mr. Lloyd-George is reported to have been greatly amused at the efforts of the King's remembrancer and judges to pronounce some of the Welsh names.

## SYNDICALISM IS TOPIC OF MRS. SIDNEY WEBB

(Special to the Monitor)

LODONG.—The fourth of the series of lectures by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb had for its subject "Syndicalism and the General Strike," and was delivered by Mrs. Webb to a large audience.

F. E. Smith, K. C., M. P., in introducing the lecturer said that syndicalism, which has really deserved constant sustained attention from the people at large since its appearance, has had practically none. Merely to ignore or censure movements does not destroy or dismiss them. He argued that all disorder is wrong unless, and here the audience rippled with amusement, a greater mischief to the community would follow as the result of its not taking place. The salvation of syndicalism was the fact that its basis was not reason but instinct or intuition. Had it been reason it would have been ruled out long ago; as it was an instinctive movement it was much more difficult to deal with. It was, however, no use to abuse it: the thing to do is to understand it first and then proceed a step further by diagnosing it.

## Syndicalism Defined

The lecturer said that although she was not a syndicalist she was going to try and state the case for syndicalism from the syndicalist's point of view. What is syndicalism? Well, it is really the French for trade unionism. It has for its goal an Utopia, in which each industry is to manage itself for the benefit of those engaged in it. It arose in France six or seven years ago and also simultaneously in the United States under the name of "industrial unionism," but it is now called syndicalism there. It combines with a political and economic theory a certain philosophy of human conduct. The basic of its creed is that labor is more important than brain work, that although an industry cannot proceed if the "hands" refuse to work, yet labor gets only a fraction of its fruits, while the balance is taken by those who toil not, neither do they spin.

These non-toilers, the syndicalist argues, are upheld by force, therefore those who get most of the fruits of labor get them by force, and violence is justifiable in the recovery of them. David Ricardo originated this theory and Carl Marx

## CHINA IS TAKING UP MONGOLIAN QUESTION

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, Chin.—Public feeling in China has increased very considerably against the attitude adopted by Russia with regard to Mongolia.

For some time permission has been granted by the Chinese government to the Tibetan and Mongolian bureaus, which consists of Chinese familiar with the affairs of those dependencies to control, to a great extent, the question relating to them. A number of Mongolian chiefs and officials have arrived at Peking recently, and an association has been formed which is in close touch with the bureau referred to above. The following official statement has been published:

"Since the establishment of the Chinese republic the six leagues of inner Mongolia and also the leagues of Kobdo, Uriankhai, Koko Nor, and Chinese Turkestan have declared their approval of the new form of government, and have undertaken to cooperate with the Chinese Manchus, the Turkish tribe and the Tibetans in order to form one compact and solid country. Urga, in Outer Mongolia, alone stood out under foreign advice, and Cheptsundampa, the Hutuktu of Urga, with the support of certain princes and dukes of the Tushetu and Tsateen Khanates, declared their independence. Two of the four Khanates in Outer Mongolia never assented to the action of Urga. Indeed, only Urga, in association with the minority of the tribes, whose administration is centered there, really was responsible for the so-called independence of Mongolia.

"The rebel community comprises less than one-tenth of the whole of Mongolia. Thus it is impossible for Urga to arrogate to itself the right of deciding the political fate of Outer Mongolia, and far less of the entire region of Mongolia. We are amazed to learn that the Hutuktu and his associates have concluded a convention with Russia whereby Russia has granted a practical title to what appears to be the whole of Mongolia.

"Therefore, we, princes, dukes and dignitaries of inner and outer Mongolia, having formed an organized association for the more effective representation of

Mongolian interests, and being the hereditary and legal representatives of the people of Mongolia, hereby declare that we have not recognized and will not recognize the right of Urga, politically or otherwise, to represent or act in the name or on behalf of Mongolia. We announce to the world that any treaty or treaties made or concluded by the Urga Hutuktu with any foreign country or countries are and must be null and without effect."

The new Chinese minister for foreign affairs, Lu Cheng-hsiang, made an official request at the Russian legation that the boundaries of Mongolia, as contemplated in the Russo-Mongolian convention, should be defined by Russia. The Chinese foreign minister claimed at the same time that China was empowered to control the foreign relations of Mongolia, and argued that the Chinese representative in Mongolia should be provided with a suitable guard, as is the case with the Chinese representative in Tibet.

Lu Cheng-hsiang further argued that no foreign power had the right to dispatch troops to Mongolia. Although the Chinese foreign minister did not refer to Chinese sovereignty or suzerainty over Mongolia, and made no reference to the autonomy of the country, he insisted that the free pasturing rights of the Mongolians should not be interfered with. This point was doubtless raised as a provision against the future alienation of public lands.

The above visit of the Chinese foreign minister to the Russian legation is the commencement of negotiations on the question of the Russo-Mongolian convention, and it is hoped that, when it is learned throughout the provinces that the negotiations have been commenced, the strong anti-Russian agitation will subside. In the meantime, however, it is reported that Russian Cossacks are marching from Urga to southern Mongolia, on the pretext of protecting the interests of Russian subjects.

There is nothing in the present attitude of Russia, with regard to Mongolia, to show that the government of the Czar has any intention of adopting any but the aggressive policy it has so persistently followed in the past.

organization. For instance, what is to be produced? And how much produced? And how exchanged? All these knotty points, it appears, are to be settled by a statistical department, composed chiefly of lawyers. The syndicalists in England today are not preaching revolution, but they are concentrating their attention on two objects, first, the effort to induce all the unions in each trade to amalgamate; secondly, to turn away the British workman from taking any part in political elections.

Finally, it might be said of syndicalism that it was a reaction in favor of the producer, the consumer hitherto having been the principal object of solicitude in combinations of the nineteenth century. The lecturer was loudly applauded on resuming her seat.

## PROGRESSIVES GAIN IN NORWAY

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The second ballots for the Norwegian parliamentary elections show a decided gain for the Progressives. Of the 41 seats lost by the Conservative parties, 13 have been won by the Socialists.

A feature of the elections has been the number of votes cast by women. In spite of the fact that so far the franchise has only been granted to women with property qualifications, a

# THE HOME FORUM

## ABSOLUTE FAITH

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**T**HE first sentence of the textbook of Christian Science, by Mary Baker Eddy, specifies the quality of faith that should dominate the consciousness of all who are striving to improve the conditions of mankind, and who aspire to stand unconquered by the adverse appearances of mortal experience. The faith that achieves must transcend half-hearted conviction and above all, it must be rightly directed. Mrs. Eddy points to "an absolute faith that all things are possible to God—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love" (Science and Health, p. 1), as the prayer that accomplishes the reformation of the sinner and the healing of the sick.

Many people are willing to admit that all things are possible to God, but they complain of their deficiency of faith, failing to see that the admission and the complaint do not agree. No one is deficient in faith. Our every day lives are made up of little faiths in action. All have plenty of faith, but it is always faith in the good, the true, and the enduring! Like Job, we have faith in an evil power and the thing we greatly fear comes upon us. We have divided our faith into a partial blind belief in God, and a more poignant trust in matter and material ways and means. This age-long habit of expecting evil to overshadow the longed-for harmonies of life has brought into the experience of mortals a seeming preponderance of sin and pain, giving a sorry illustration of the false workings of a misdirected faith.

Trust cannot be placed in two opposing powers at the same time. True faith can never find a resting place in matter or tremble upon the shifting testimony of material sense. "Genuine faith is a spiritual quality and its office in human lives should be and really is to gather from the triumphs of good in the past a purer confidence that good will surely be, victorious today, tomorrow and always. Each time we overcome evil through faith in good, we have approached that much nearer to the point where faith merges into the understanding of God, who is good."

To know God aright, to understand Him to be Love, and His immanence to be perpetual is to destroy all so-called faith in evil or materiality. God has ever been a constant, loving Father, always ready to succor and to deliver fully all mankind from all conditions of wrong. The only reason His loving kindness has not been more uniformly

experienced by men is because, failing to understand Him, they have been blinded as to the means of knowing Him. Yet the right method of approach to spiritual understanding is so simple that the little child and the wayfarer can easily utilize it. Absolute faith in God, good, is the dynamic agency which the Master declared would dissolve mountains of error and remove deeply rooted beliefs in matter.

The "still small voice" of Truth is speaking insistently today and the admonition, "Have faith in God," is being heard. It is rousing the consciousness of an ever-increasing multitude from fear, and faith in an evil power, to a grateful anticipation and advancing demonstration of the real man's dominion over all untoward conditions. Man is allied with G. "Through Christian Science . . ." writes Mrs. Eddy, "fresh pinions are given to faith and understanding, and thoughts acquaint themselves intelligently with God" (Science and Health, p. 107). To become intelligently acquainted with God is to know and feel that He is our loving Father-Mother; it is to know Him as infinite good, who can never be absent from His children and who, being pure Mind, has never seen evil in His universe nor surrendered His creation to the rule of chance, discord or dismay.

To base our faith unwaveringly upon the longed-for harmonies of life has brought into the experience of mortals a seeming preponderance of sin and pain, giving a sorry illustration of the false workings of a misdirected faith.

## ADAPTABILITY OF THE FARM BOY

**T**HE average boy from the good old-fashioned rural community certainly had an advantage over his city-bred brother, declares a writer in the Philippine Craftsman. From the time he became old enough to make himself useful he was always kept busy with instructive or productive occupation. He split the firewood; he milked the cows; he churned the butter; he gathered the eggs; he fed the chickens, pigs, cows and horses; he "made garden," he plowed,

harrowed, and planted his father's fields; he helped to harvest and prepare the grain for market; he became, without making any special effort, thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the construction and workings of every piece of farm machinery; on rainy days he busied himself indoors with repairs and even construction of tools and implements; he derived a working knowledge of carpentry from assisting in the construction of stables, granaries and barns; he knew the current prices of every farm product; he was on speaking terms with every flower of the pasture; he called every bird by name; every tree of the forest was to him an open book.

And when he became a man, he was able to excel in all his undertakings, because he knew many things and knew them well—knew how to do many things and do them well.

From his earliest years, without knowing it, he was engaged in some phase of the all-important work of transforming raw material into the finished product; and the same process wrought by him upon the materials at hand was able to make use of it. At the same time the electric light failed in the St. Michel and St. Germain quarters where the inhabitants were also compelled to resort to the old fashioned means of lamps and candles for light.

This why, the writer concludes, that the farmer boy generally succeeds in special vocations. He arrives at the stage of manhood trained to constructive activity; and, although the work he may have to commit his energies to upon leaving the farm may be something entirely new to him, still the faculty of investigation and mastery is already well-developed within him, and he is ready if an emergency to stand upon his own feet.

### Young Pond

Renounce the world that thou its lord may be;  
Become a servant to be truly free.  
O arrow, yield thee to thy monarch's bow.

That whither He would send thee thou mayst go . . .

For thy Beloved be a light-toned flute,  
To His slightest breath is never mute.

—Richard Chevenix Trench.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### A Candy Road

We all read stories where the trees are supposed to be made of sugar and where candies hang from the stems like fruits. Such a land of sugar plums is very pleasant to read about, but one always is bothered by knowing that it exists only in a story book world. Now, however, there has something very like that actually been tried. In Washington a kind of candy roadway existed a little while ago. We know that every kind of experiment has been tried to keep roads smooth and free from dust. Oil, pitch, tar and cement are used. But somebody thought that perhaps the waste or crude molasses, of which there is so much at the factories after the sugar is refined from the sugar cane, could be used to make the roads better. It is sticky and thick and seemed adapted to hold the powdered stone dust very effectively. Indeed, we all know from making molasses candy how hard and unbreakable a slab of boiled molasses may be.

The road was made, and the thick, sticky black molasses was poured in all through the fine stones. It looked as if the plan would work excellently at first while the sun was shining, but when the

rain came along all the molasses was seen running away into the gutters. So the candy road went back into the story book world out of which it came.

### Today's Puzzle

I knew a person, Two by name  
Who had a little Two;  
From whom he tried to Two off blame  
Whatever he might do.

But once the Two was put in Two  
For something he had done,  
And guardian turned the key in Twos  
From dawn till setting sun.

The Two turned One to virtue's path  
As guardian One-ed him to,  
Behind his One he set his faults  
This brave and youthful Two.

He played half One at school that year  
In lessons was not Whole  
His friends now proudly say of him  
He always makes his goal.

The road was made, and the thick, sticky black molasses was poured in all through the fine stones. It looked as if the plan would work excellently at first while the sun was shining, but when the

rain came along all the molasses was seen running away into the gutters. So the candy road went back into the story book world out of which it came.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Auburn

## London Nation's New Home

**O**NE of the famous old houses in Adelphi terrace, Lowton, No. 10, is now tenanted by the Nation, conjointly with Bernard Shaw, who has appropriated to himself the upper floors and the cellar. The first floor room facing the river has been partitioned into several rooms for the convenience of the staff of the Nation. Happily the beautifully molded ceiling with its painted panels has not been touched, though it is now hidden. The installation of the nation in the "Terrace," once the home of Garrick, was celebrated by a reception at which were present the Greek and Bulgarian ministers, Sir Mortimer Durand and Fisher Unwin.

### Enigma

I wanted the sweep of the wild wet weather.

The wind's long lash and the rain's free fall,  
The toss of the trees as they swayed together.

The measure's gray that was over them all . . .

What could they tell us? We see them ever,

The trees and the sky and the stretch of the land;

But they give us a word of their secret never;

They tell no story we understand;  
Yet haply the ghostlike birch out yonder

Knows much in a placid and silent way;

The rain might tell what the gray clouds ponder.

The winds repeat what the violets say. —Barry Pain.

## IT IS DIFFICULT TO REST IF YOU ARE DOING NOTHING.

—Roman Proverb.

### Houses in Trees

The adventures of the Swiss Family Robinson with their house in a tree have always been fascinating to children. Some one writing in a late magazine advises building a house in a tree for the amusement of children as one of the sure means to keep them at home. This idea of having a house of their very own in so unfamiliar a position is very sweet to the children and they soon learn to be friendly with birds and squirrels and so to enjoy out-of-door pleasures the more keenly for specific knowledge of the living things which the housed grownups may not have.

Children's love of climbing is a marked characteristic and the play house steps need not be so very perfect as to workmanship. It is all the better if they require a little clinging and grappling to be passed in triumph. One still recalls a first visit to a playhouse in a tree where one had to climb up a sloping trunk of a queerly bent tree and hold by narrow cleats. It was an adventure which brought a sense of achievement and hardy courage proved. The house was really a box without roof and low sides and seats within it. There playthings were kept under: the seats safe from rain and the child's delight in being up above the common level—and is it not a delight to their elders, too?—was added to the charm of the breeze and the flickering leaf shadows.

Books in a Water Tank

A library in a water tank, occupying some of the space once devoted to water, enjoys a security from fire (the tank being of iron) which not every library can boast. The Chicago public library, as we know it, says the Dial, has grown from a nucleus of about 3000 volumes given to the city 40 years ago, just after the great fire, by Thomas Hughes and others, in order that Chicago might no longer suffer the reproach of having no library in the least degree worthy of so large and enterprising a city; and in the old water tank on the site of the present Rookery building the books thus secured through English generosity were first shelved and made accessible to the public. Since then the growing collection, which now numbers nearly half a million volumes, has been four times removed to new and larger quarters, and today there are, in addition to the fine central library building at Michigan avenue and Washington street, 25 branch libraries, 116 delivery stations, nine employees' libraries in industrial and commercial establishments, 66 classroom libraries in schools, and two traveling libraries.

TERMINOLOGY

"What is culture?"

"Culture is when you speak of the house beautiful when you mean the beautiful house."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Only he can be trusted with gifts who can present a face of bronze to expectations.—Thoreau.

## LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

**T**HE gift book is cousin to the parlor table, since most of the parlor table books are gifts. But some books of the parlor table variety may be the purchase of long self-sacrifice. They may be a set of histories or of excerpts from famous authors, or reprints of famous pictures. These books are usually brilliantly bound, the paper is thick and the tops gilded. These have the fault of confusing wishes for they contain too many of the number of things of which the world is full. It seems disheartening to try to search out the few things one desires to know. Yet when these tempting regiments of volumes were offered for one's purchase—at so much per month, five dollars down—one had a vague sense that to possess so much information, such various erudition, might encourage one to delve into the inexhaustible stores. One buys the volume, each sound fabulous enough. One can perhaps understand the man who leaves the selection of his library to another, but not the man who cares merely to appear to own books. To be sure the man whose library is not chosen by himself may care no more for books than the buyer of box books; but he is plainly more respectful of the great authors whose names he would exploit on his shelves. To read Carlyle's or Goethe's name in the golden letters of a book binding and then to open the volume to nothingness is a kind of caustic comment which the buyer of box books would probably not be brilliant enough to conceive.

Yet books are after all an amazingly pleasant furnishing for a room. They are companions.

The room is the friendlier for their presence. The charming tones of color which they add to the world is full. It seems disheartening to try to search out the few things one desires to know. Yet when these tempting regiments of volumes were offered for one's purchase—at so much per month, five dollars down—one had a vague sense that to possess so much information, such various erudition,

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To learn to make friends with books is one important secret of human happiness, as most thoughtful people have known and said through all the ages. Men require the inspiration and comfort of thought that is above and beyond them. Books give courage and hope, impulse to higher living, cheer and promise, even as the direct speech with a friend sometimes avails to do; but books are more surely able to give exactly what we need at any given moment. The friends who speak with us and select for themselves the things they judge to fit our need may blunder; but if we go hungry to the books of great men and women we shall find for ourselves the word we need. A further advantage of book friends over personal friends is that the habit of preparing oneself for one's own daily task by this communion with high thought through the printed page makes one ready to meet the needs of others along the crowded walks of human experience. Bacon said that reading maketh a full man; the desire to share one's garnered store, then, finds plenty from which to draw.

There are thus two great reasons for seeking as round and full a culture as one may: the happiness and help it is to the student and the benefit his stores may be to others. A wide and deep culture enables us to meet other people more easily and in giving them what they may seek of us perhaps to give some other thing that we know to be out of our best. Limitation of development in any direction is not necessary. In this time of intense specialization it is often said that one must confine all his efforts to one thing if he is to succeed. But the true secret of a full freedom is to find one's specialty everywhere.

## IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK



(Copyright 1909 by Kiser Photo Company for the Great Northern railway)  
CLEAR-CUT in its rugged setting, this small lake of the Glacier national park in Montana, as seen from a height similar to those shown in the picture, appears to be sloping up hill. It is a charming bit of water lying among the barren grandeur of the surrounding peaks. The scenery in this new national reserve is among the most striking of the Rocky mountains.

### Electrical Gondola

A beautiful electrically propelled gondola, built in strict accordance with all the technical traditions of the Venetian builders of the past centuries, is used by Commodore F. G. Bourne, of the New York Yacht Club, at his home in the Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence river, says Popular Mechanics magazine. In workmanship the boat is probably one of the handsomest pleasure craft turned out in America. It is constructed of Indian teak and African mahogany, and the entire exterior of the "felze" or cabin is handcarved.

Millions of notes which have hitherto been destroyed every month will now be washed, starched and ironed and returned into circulation with all the neatness of a laundry package—but with the laundry list eliminated and no lost "pieces" to account for.

Sixty per cent of the soiled bills presented at the federal treasuries can be revived in Uncle Sam's new laundry department, which has a capacity for washing 25,000 notes per day, no matter what the denomination may be.

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If a usual thing among college students, we are told in a recent review of college life, to hold that the high honor men rarely if ever amount to anything and that therefore it is just as well for college

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, December 9, 1912

### Naval Armament and Peace

NAVAL armament in these times presents two distinct phases. It is aggressive or it is protective. With aggressive armament the righteous thought of the world is directly at variance. It cannot be defended, because it is inexcusable. It is a menace and a threat. It is the principal cause of civilization's discomfort and insecurity. It is the one excuse for the existence of protective armament. It is responsible for the tremendous and wasteful expenditures incident to naval defense, for the imposition of taxation that is everywhere burdensome, that is in some quarters impoverishing. With aggressive naval armament the United States of America has no sympathy; like other nations holding steadfastly and consistently to sentiments of peace, it is forced to employ safeguards that are in themselves distasteful.

This is why, in the main, Secretary Meyer's plea for at least two battleships a year will have weight with the peace-loving people of the country, why educated and orderly and patriotic public opinion will sustain him in his demand for three battleships this year that a deficiency may be supplied. By reason of its form of government, by reason of its geographical position, its traditional policies, the character of its population, its wealth, developed and potential, the United States wields a peculiar and powerful influence in world affairs; it is striving to employ this influence for good. While holding aloof studiously from foreign complications, it is nevertheless granted tacitly by European nations not only the right to the initiative in proposing method and basis for the settlement of disputes arising between them, but the dignity and power that give action and force to international agreements. One of its first duties to itself and to humanity, therefore, is to maintain, and in a manner that most satisfies the world, this dignity and this power, that all the prestige that goes with them may be preserved.

In the words of the secretary of the navy, the country must be rendered "safe from attack" and made "free to work out its destiny in peace and without hindrance." Only because circumstances impose protective naval armament upon them do the American people consent to it; and since they must suffer it now, they feel that it must be worthy its name. They can see no other course that would give such assurance as this does of the ultimate triumph of international common sense over international folly.

THE report, widely current, that the family market basket this season is to be a size larger than ever before carries with it the conviction that the surplus of the big crops is not all going abroad.

THE short session might manage things so as to make itself remembered for a long time by giving a real start to waterway improvements.

AGRICULTURAL periodicals are now strongly protesting against the disfigurement of farms with billboards. They should be applauded.

### Trust Laws, Present and Prospective

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WICKERSHAM contends in his annual report that the Sherman anti-trust law is proving its adequacy in civil cases, and he refers to the findings of the courts in a number of instances in support of this contention. He holds that the courts have found no difficulty in applying the terms of the law to meet and enjoin the continuance of any form of unfair competition which has resulted in imposing an undue restraint upon interstate commerce, or which makes for monopoly. The decrees obtained through the activities of the department of justice demonstrate, he asserts, that no amendment of the law in the direction of declaring the illegality of particular practises is necessary to clothe the courts with full power to prevent any and all acts employed to accomplish the illegal purposes denounced by the statute. He is not so sanguine as to the adequacy of the act in relation to criminal violations. With reference to this he says: "The experience of the last year in endeavoring to enforce criminal liability under the Sherman law has not been encouraging."

The public has been looking to the operation of the Sherman law, or to the results of its enforcement under the Taft administration, for something more than judicial decrees, and what it has been looking for has not been forthcoming. The dissolutions brought about have not in reality affected the general situation in the least; in some instances they have made matters worse rather than better for the consumer. The Standard Oil dissolution, for instance, has not weakened in the least the grip of monopoly upon the oil business of the country, and the products of that monopoly have been advanced rather than reduced in price through the decrees of the courts. From a lawyer's point of view the Sherman law may have worked out beautifully, but there is a good deal to be said on the other side. With regard to the operation of the Sherman law, its enforcement, earnest and skilful though it may have been, will seem to the consumer to have caused a great deal of disturbance without accomplishing any particular good.

The Democrats say that they intend either to amend the Sherman law or to substitute for it another anti-trust statute that will accomplish what the public is looking for, namely, freer and fairer trade and lower prices. Representative Clayton of Alabama, chairman of the House committee on judiciary, announces that trust legislation will be one of the most important subjects before the coming Democratic Congress. In the same breath he admits that the remedy for existing industrial conditions has not yet presented itself. An attempt will be made to enact legislation that will prevent private monopoly, he thinks, but personally he has little faith in additional new law-making on the subject. Says he: "What is needed is the enforcement of the law as it now stands and supplemental legislation strengthening the existing law and remedying its defects."

This is more nearly in line with the conservative thought of the country, which clings to the conviction that thorough regulation of the trusts, rather than dissolution, is the shortest and safest way to a remedy. The attempt to turn the industrial tide thus far has palpably failed; an intelligent and honest attempt to regulate its flow gives promise of success.

WITH a federal grand jury in New York city taking evidence, with a congressional investigation opening tomorrow in Washington before which a large number of New England state and city officials are to appear as witnesses, and with steps already underway in four of the New England states by which Legislatures as soon as convened are to be urged to act rigorously, it is not difficult to name the dominant New England issue for the coming season. Two aspects of the matter deserve especial attention. One is the evident determination of states other than Massachusetts to be consulted in the future. A system of railroads that virtually creates a monopoly in six states, if it is to be radically altered in its further relations to the section, must be dealt with not merely as Massachusetts or Boston desires, but in accord with the wishes of the entire region affected. So argue spokesmen for considerable sentiment in states where hitherto railroad influence at capitals has been dominant. With recent creation of public utilities commissions in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, state consciousness has been aroused and administrative organs brought into being that are alive to social duties. This rising demand for a sectional solution of a sectional problem may have interesting secondary as well as primary results. There are many matters in solution for which cooperation of the states is the only sensible treatment.

The second significant phase of the controversy as it now shapes itself is the probable effort to make the Boston & Maine a state-owned and state-controlled, if not state administered, property, in which choice a measure of sectional independence in transportation can be maintained between the region east of the Hudson and regions beyond. It is an issue which will divide advocates of change from present conditions; but that will not prevent its emergence, so intense is the feeling now current. Just now the chief need is light rather than more heat. Serious charges are accumulating. Have they a basis in fact? Where is the seat of ultimate authority in six states of the Union today, in New York city, or in Hartford, Providence, Boston, Concord, Rutland, Augusta? And if in those capital cities by whom is it voiced, and for what ends?

### Progressives Confer

THE national conference of leaders with the rank and file of the young Progressive party, which opens tomorrow in Chicago, will have importance to attendants, to sympathizers and also to adherents of the older, historic parties. While local elections where Progressive candidates have run have not shown the party to be a winner, and have registered a decline in voting power since the presidential balloting, too much can be made of this fact. Genuine progressivism balks at intrusion of partizanship in municipal polities. For a generation reformers have been fighting to get rid of it. It is unwise to attempt to restore a cast-off theory.

In some states men prominent in the fight to elect Mr. Roosevelt and using the Progressive party as a temporary tool have followed their and his defeat by refusal to work longer in the new party harness. In some cases, it can be said with candor, that no loss to the party will follow their going. The attachment of these men was a handicap. Making these deductions and allowances for alteration in the situation since the election of Mr. Wilson, it remains true, as we see it, that the rank and file of the new party are holding together with a tenacity that gives little basis for the prophecy that the movement is to prove ephemeral. Unquestionably much depends upon the record of the present and the coming new Congress. Not only because of what may or may not be done in the way of enacting progressive legislation credit for which may accrue to Democrats and Republicans, but also because of the treaties of alliance to which Progressives may become party, made with radical groups of the historic political organizations. If the Progressives as such, though not strong numerically, play an important part in shaping history, the party will gain. If progressive Republicans and Democrats combine to control the situation, a contrary result will follow.

Temporarily there is not much need of action by the new party until this larger issue is settled by its rivals. A national conference of Republicans is summoned for this month to define a policy by which prestige and power may be won back. Negotiations are going on among the group of progressive Republicans of the type of Senators La Follette and Borah as to what their course will be in and out of Congress. President-elect Wilson cannot for some time make clear how much of an opportunist or how much of a fighter for ideals he is to be. Meanwhile the task of the Progressive leaders need be only to hold such strength as they already have developed.

IT is reported that Mr. Bryan is thinking of moving the Commoner establishment to Washington. This relates, of course, more particularly to the establishment than to the Commoner himself. Wherever Mr. Bryan happens to be, there always will be the Commoner.

DEDUCTIONS drawn from heavy importations of precious stones are not always the same. The common theory is that when the people of any country are investing largely in diamonds, pearls and other gems, the times must be prosperous. In periods of declining values in the United States investment in precious stones has been known to increase greatly. Diamonds and pearls are everywhere regarded as having more stability even than gold. The value of the latter is subject to continual variation, measured by its purchasing ability; precious stones are not of invariable value, but they maintain a standard of their own in the world over, and command an equivalent in the circulating medium. Precious stones are higher in the United States than in foreign countries, but this is due to the tariff solely.

It cannot be questioned that the times are good in the United States at present; how much they have to do with the phenomenal imports of precious stones is another question. Speaking generally, one would suppose that when the higher cost of homes, the higher cost of domestic help, the higher cost of table supplies—the price of autos, opera seats, baseball and football tickets, clothing, schooling, everything—were considered and met, there would be little left, even in prosperous times, for gems. But such, it appears, is not the case. In addition to all of these, there is a demand that seems to have war-

### New England's Railroad Muddle

rented the importation of precious stones at a rate for the last eleven months that will bring their total value for the year up to \$41,000,000. This will come within about \$2,500,000 of equaling the record year, 1906, when the total reached \$43,573,488. But, in another sense, the importations of the present year are more remarkable, since the demands upon those who usually purchase diamonds, pearls, etc., have increased since 1906 from 25 to 33 1/3 per cent. Moreover, the price of these stones has advanced greatly, on the ability of the purchasing medium has been reduced greatly, in the last six years.

All mere theories regarding economic conditions in the United States are set at naught by the phenomena to which the precious stone importations belong. Over \$80,000,000 of American money will have been invested in gems for the twenty-four months ending with Dec. 31, 1912. When this is added to all of the other extraordinary charges against the earning powers of the country, the wonder will be, naturally, how the country can bear up under it, but the fact will remain that it does, and seemingly with little effort.

REDUCED to its lowest terms the contention now being made before the United States supreme court in arguments against the validity of the new law forcing publicity as to ownership of newspapers is that the journalist is to be exempt from restrictions imposed on all other citizens. As a defender of the palladium of liberty he must not be subjected to social control. Talcott Williams, director of the Columbia University school of journalism, so argued in the Bromley lectures on journalism, given at Yale University recently. But if, as he also says, "Journalism and the state have taken the place of journalism and the individual journalist," and if "Journalism is more and more an organized social force and function, directing and reflecting, affecting and expressing the body politic," how can it escape being taken in hand by society at large and made to serve social ends? Journalism cannot be of society and yet apart from it, any more than education can. The state will continue to protect, but it also will insist upon knowing more about journalism before it continues to shield unreservedly.

But, as in so many other cases today, much that the state may have to do ultimately may be avoided if there is sufficient vision and courage within the newspaper calling, first to see and second to rectify abuses. Increased professional consciousness set vigorously at work bettering conditions of production would make unnecessary any interference from without. Penalties imposed for unprofessional conduct would obviate public intervention.

It is interesting to note the catalogue of factors in contemporary life against which journalists with ideal ends have to guard, as enumerated by Professor Williams. They are "bribery, patronage, propinquity, etc." The dean of the Columbia school of journalism is a veteran. His experience has been long. He now is free to speak with academic freedom, which sometimes is greater than that of the journalist, and sometimes not.

The Monitor welcomes social insistence on publicity as to aspects of journalism too often hidden, and because hidden open to insidious attack. It asks no exemptions for the journalist that are not given to men of other callings. It notes that clamor against action by the state comes loudest now from journals under most suspicion as servile tools of business interests against which the state has been forced to act.

THE taking of photographs in direct colors is another achievement of these later days that was pronounced impossible by experts in the photographic art down to a very recent date. In the different cities of the United States during the last year, stationary and motion pictures giving some remarkably fine views of western mountain scenery in all of its natural and wondrous colorings have been presented to the public. The impression is still prevalent to some extent that photographing in colors is an artificially-aided art. It may be in some instances, but that it must be so necessarily now is not the fact. The United States consul at Lyons, France, Carl Bailey Hurst, has been investigating color-photography processes on the spot where the autochrome plates that made them possible were invented and first tried, and he seems to exhibit at once a deep technical knowledge of the subject as well as unusual enthusiasm for the study. From his description of the modus essential to the production of photographs in color, it would seem that the processes have not as yet been simplified to the point where the amateur would find much pleasure in the work, but the lay reader is left with the impression that great headway has already been made in this direction, and that there will be still greater progress toward simplified methods in the near future.

For the time being, the art of photographing in colors is an extremely delicate one. After all of the preliminaries have been provided—and these are now left to skilled workers in the production of highly sensitized plates and to others equally as skilled in the preparation of powders, etc.—after all the complicated machinery has been set up and the photograph has been taken, immense difficulties arise through the inconveniences attendant upon the performance of the necessary mechanical work. The sensitized plates—they are now hypersensitized, thereby reducing to about one fourth the time of exposure—are extremely delicate and will last but a short time. Work upon them must be done in absolute darkness, drying must be rapid, and a slight fault in the process may cause one or other of the colors to predominate as to spoil the picture. Thus, according to Consul Hurst, if the immersion is too long or the temperature of the solution too high, yellow will predominate, while the opposite error will cause a dominant blue. If a solution is too strong, the result is likely to be a dominant red or orange; if too weak, a dominant green.

Hope is held out that difficulties in color photography will be overcome in time as completely as they have been overcome in other respects. Germany is making greater progress in the use of the art than is France at present. When it shall have become as easy to photograph in color as it is now in black and white, then photography will seem to have reached a point very close to perfection both as regards art and utility.

THE advance of fifty years is seen in the fact that whereas the question now is whether competing transcontinental lines should be permitted to merge, the question was then whether there ever would be any transcontinental lines.

### Journalism and the State

### Improvement in Color Photography